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For Zion's Herald. SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

Westminster Review for April has an interorticle on "The United States' Constitution Secessionists," evidently from the pen of dishman, yet friendly enough toward Amerave been written by one of our own citi-The author shows that slavery was the only of the rupture, that law and order were on side of the North, while the Confederate power rongest terms of what he regards as the two important acts of President Lincoln's adminon, viz., the Emancipation Proclamation, the suspension of the habeas corpus. He ates the success of our government to the genlove of country and of law and order prevailthe United States, and especially to the ism inculcated in our common schools, ich, he says, "are not to be surpassed by those any country." He endorses the remark made unt Cayour at the beginning of the war, nstitutional liberty, but of all humanity." I the following from his eulogy upon President

rs have shown as unyielding tenacity; but have ever united clearness of intellect and purpose to a gentler heart or a purer tism. Henceforth there are two spots in ica sacred to every friend of constitutional and to every lover of human freedom—Mt. her martyred President.

note the following from his concluding ap-

There are those who dread the growing power e United States, and deprecate the influence republican form of government. Yet, believing that in the Old World, at least, tional monarchy is the best form of freen, it is only just to add that the republican is nother form of that same freedom, and not a dle system. What, after all, lie at the basis of price's institutions, but the fundamental princiour own English laws and liberties? comes the system of her jurisprudence? ce her juries? From whence do her legal printies derive their precedents? Her free s, her public meetings, the two houses which r every State form the Legislature, are they outgrowths of England's system? The printies of the state of the system of the self-government, and that local applica it in every portion of American soil, is in English origin?

ever American dominion extends, it ever s with it the germ of those rich blessings, ds abroad England's faith and mother tongue, dvancing free and Christian civilization. deed so terrible a thing to see them spread-throughout the New World? Is it worthy glish hearts and intellects to tremble at prospect? Would they not do better bice and take courage? Should they not bid God speed to the younger branch of our

t English family? Such assuredly is the feeling of England's ng millions, and they are right. There is no reason for a display of petty jealousy be-n the mother country and her stalwart son. rity and friendship are mighty ele-The Examiner thinks the English Government ight to have accepted Mr. Marcy's proposition exempt commercial property at sea from seizure n war. It expresses the opinion that the Foreign Enlistment Act of England is good for nothing, but does not see how it can be improved. It be leves that the claims for reparation for property lestroyed by the Alabama should be submitted to arbitration, according to the proposal of the American Government. It recommends an inter national Congress to settle the questions of international law that arose during the Rebellion. It aggests that nations should agree that hereafter a ar vessel built in a neutral port shall not be re arded as properly transferred to the belligerent arty until delivered to the belligerent in one of own ports; that if a vessel not thus delivered dertakes to perform acts of war, it shall be exaded from all neutral ports, and the opposite ligerent shall be permitted to treat it as a The same journal thinks that the most still unsettled, viz., whether ambassadors are patches are, but the question with reference to gent of the Trent affair did not touch that

dors are contraband of war. The Examiner also

Charles Mackay has an article on President nson in a recent number of the Fortnightly He manifests a friendly spirit towards sident's policy, is not bitter in his criticism of ferings of our blessed Redeemer? majority in Congress. Some of his assertions will excite a little wonder upon this side of the human sympathy, he bore our griefs and carried hat we would be compelled to make Grant or point, to all the forms and varieties of human says that if the President should be impeached, done legally, every American knows that the sident would submit to it without a thought of resident Johnson should be impeached, Mr.

endous enough to claim historic record." The to place himself to his disciples. futh of this is so obvious to every American mind, mancipation Proclamation. It does not condemn sults fall upon his sensitive spirit-must have the Proclamation, but thinks the reluctance with been an occasion of a spring of sorrow whose

which it was issued, and the fact that its author bulk and weight were utterly beyond the power justified it only upon the ground of military necessity, deprived it of the moral significance frequently ascribed to it. Of course a journal exhibiting such a spirit apologizes for the Jamaica out-

rages as well as it can. Blackwood's Magazine for April has an article on Negroes and Negrophilists," sufficiently proslavery to have been written by some unrepentant come from the pen of the most perverse and blind of Tories or Copperheads. As experience teaches visted only by lawless violence. He approves in us that an English Tory can go as far in either of character of the article affords no real clue to its

The author says that "Negrophilism" is confined to Protestants entirely. Macaulay has expressed an opposite opinion. He says that the priestly aristocracy in the Romish Church is unfavorable to the recognition of other distinctions; that accordingly prejudice against color is much less at Rio Janeiro than at Washington. The question is perhaps one of little real importance, he cause of the North "is not only the cause yet as a matter of curiosity it may be worthy of

The article approves of the Jamaica outrages, and says that the vigorous course pursued would have been liberally rewarded by any other government but England. The author thinks slavery has been an injury to the nations where it has existed, yet justifies it on the ground that it has proved so great a blessing to the blacks themselves. Yet, I ask, why should we injure ournd Oak Ridge Cemetery, where rests from his selves to benefit a race we despise? Are we under any obligation to confer upon negroes the inestimable blessings of slavery, when by so in favor of mutual good will between Amer- doing we sacrifice our own interests? If this author is right in the opinion he expresses respecting the results of slavery, he ought to be consistent enough to represent that the real egrophilists are the pro-slavery men, instead of sing that term as a nickname for the abolitionists.

For Zion's Herald. THE JUBILEE.

Suggested by the Centenary Convention of the M. E. Church now in session in Boston, and inscribed to the same.]

Hark! what means this great rejoicing? How their songs exultant ring! What so fills their cups with gladness? What inspires them so to sing? "Watchmen!" Yes, I see your banner As it waves above the free! Telling of your holy triumphs-" Triumphs of a century!" Tramp, ye heralds of the gospel-

Bear the truth upon your shield: Plant the cross from vale to hilltop, Let it cover every field! Go ye forth as mighty Wesley, Preach salvation, full and free! Till its glory shall envelop Every land, as does the sea!

Lo! the earth is ripe for reaping; Gather in the golden harvest, Falling like the autumn leaves Now is come the day prophetic, When the "watchmen," eye to eye,

Grope no longer in the darkness, For the Light is drawing nigh! Nations tremble at its coming, Monarchs fear the rising swell! But the Rock, cut from the mountain,

Will perform His mission well. Strike anew the sounding chorus Let its message cross the sea! May all peoples catch its spirit. And God bless the Jubilee! Rockland, Me., June 7th.

THE SORROWS OF CHRIST.

Some one has observed concerning the late la mented President Lincoln, that, in his case, a constitutional tendency to sadness was very materiportant question suggested by the Trent affair ally aggravated, especially during the last years of his life, not so much by the personal or domestraband of war. It is admitted that their dis- tic griefs he was called upon to endure, nor yet the persistent and bitter detraction or abuse on the eir persons has never been decided. The set- part of his acknowledged political foes, but by the constant and appalling exhibition of false-heartestion, for the Trent was going from one neu- edness and corruption on the part of those he had port to another; hence the seizure could not trusted;-the ever-recurring and shameless in stified even upon the supposition that ambas- stances of duplicity and fraud where he had been encouraged to repose the most implicit confidence mmends that the principle be adopted that This wickedness it was, this deep depravity, this radical insincerity and treachery, this manif rizes; and also that a war vessel, having no utter bankruptcy of character where he had ort to which it can take its prizes for adjudica- thought that he had reason to anticipate some , shall be deemed incompetent to make legal thing better,—this it was that more than anything else, so disheartened and grieved him.

The foregoing is very suggestive. May we no gather from this phase of Mr. Lincoln's experience a pregnant hint as to one important spring. erica; and, though warmly approving of the nay, perhaps, the very inner fountain of the suf

We can very easily understand how, that by his Atlantic. For example, he says that when the as- our sorrows-entering into them, indeed, and ssination of Lincoln was known, the first and making them his own; how that that great cenmost unanimous impulse of our citizens was tral heart of love and pity opened itself at every erman military dictator. There may be some woe; how that, freed from the restraints that oth in the statement, but as I happened to be in often lie upon us from the ignorance, the selfish the principal cities of the Northeast, from Bos- ness, the coldness, and incapacity for more than to Washington, within a week after the assas- a few intense affections, that so narrow and ation, and never heard such a project named, it weaken our sympathy, he knows all, can feel for a little surprising to me that I should get the all; so that not a pang of grief wrings any huws from England a year later. Mr. Mackay man bosom, but sends an answering thrill through the loving, pitying heart of our divine Redeemer. would be regarded as a coup d'etat, and resisted Nay, we may imagine how that Christ is united such. I have no idea myself that the proposed to those he came to redeem by a bond closer even eachment will ever take place; but if it should than ever united parent and child. Human sympathy, as is well known, deepens, takes a peculiar character, a peculiar tenderness according to cible resistance. Our English friends are fre- the closeness and dearness of the tie which binds ently surprised at some new indication of the us to the sufferer. A mother's fellow-feeling with chment we manifest to law and order. If a suffering child, for instance, is something very different from what any stranger can experience blackay would experience another surprise of the Even more closely and tenderly than this—yea indefinitely-is Christ united to his own. It has The same journal says, respecting the assassi- been well observed by another, that it would need ation: "Abraham Lincoln fell by the hand of Christ's own omniscience to fathom the depth and most detestable, yet in one sense the most intensity imparted to his sympathy by the peculiarurageous assassin, whose infamy has been stu- ity of that relationship in which it has pleased him

But while we have ordinarily entertained very at it would hardly excite remark, except as we just and adequate conceptions of the sorrows of Ontrast it with very different expressions upon the Saviour as having their source in his tender same subject by Tory journals. The Saturday sympathy, his yearning pity for us his suffering children, it has not occurred to us that Christ is exiew thinks Booth committed a terrible crime, at does not see wherein he was any worse than as much and as really the central conscience, as he utus or Orsini; thinks that the assassination of is the central heart of humanity; that he has en coln will explode a theory, ascribed to J. tered into a connection with human sin, as truly wart Mill, that tyrannicide is an act of civil war, and in the same way that he has with human sor and not of assassination. It admits that Lincoln row; and that consequently his realization, as he was not personally a tyrant, but claims that the alone could realize it, of the extent, inveteracy was true of Cæsar and Napoleon. The and the malignity of that sin-in this sense tak same journal, in reviewing Raymond's Life of ing upon him not only all our griefs, but all our n, expresses the opinion that President Lin- iniquities as well, and letting the full impression oln has received much undeserved praise for his of their inherent turpitude and their ruinous re-

of the human mind to conceive.

We can at best obtain, from the nature of the imperfect conception of it. In the place of Mr. Lincoln above, suppose we substitute the gentle and ever-blessed Jesus. Let us in the next place the monthly circulation of 50,000 copies of the conceive of all the hardness of all men's hearts, of all the hard speeches that ungodly sinners paper, carried the words of Jesus monthly to rebel, and illogical and stupid enough to have have ever spoken, and all the ungodly deeds that 500,000 men. Besides this, it twice sent a million have ever been done; of all the impurity and injustice and cruelty and impiety and duplicity making unnumbered grants of tracts, books and and hypocrisy which have ever been perpetrated papers to individual chaplains, officers and others. these directions as any pro-slavery American, the under these heavens-of which the enmity and malignity which nailed him to the cross, and the of its acquaintance with our Tract Society by sayblack-hearted treachery of a Judas, and the pusiling it sent no Methodist hymn-book into the army, lanimous infidelity of a Peter, may be taken as a whereas, the fact is that it brought out Familian specimen and an index-just let us conceive of Hymns, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, for this very all this vast accumulation of inhuman iniquity as purpose, and secured the circulation of many present to the Redeemer's thought, appropriated and realized by him as the sins of those to whom the Methodist never heard of this, although it was he had linked himself by the bond of closest fellowship-of undying, unquenchable love; let all the reports from which it quotes. the sins of that world he came to save be conceived as thus gathering in and pressing down upon the pure and holy and loving spirit of our Lord, and shall we not get at least a dim and distant view of a fountain of woe thus opened within sufficient to send forth waters of bitterness that might indeed well nigh overwhelm his soul, and out his capacity to suffer to the extremest test; a ountain of woe, calculated in proportion, as it is made manifest, to shed not a little light upon, and thus enable us to form some adequate conception of the nature and extent of THE SOR-ROWS OF JESUS.

R. H. HOWARD. Monson, Mass.

"THE METHODIST" VS. THE TRACT SOCIETY.

The Methodist of June 2, in an article on the Relative Claims of Methodist Charities," makes certain disparaging remarks concerning our Tract ociety, to which, as the "executive head" of the society, I cannot consistently avoid giving a

Tract Society with those of our own Missionary Society, the American Tract Society, and the American Sunday School Union, finds the Tract Society dwarfed "into insignificance," "stunted n growth," etc., because of the great disproportion between its income and theirs. Did it never occur to the Methodist that this disproportion may arise out of differences in the working of these societies; and the fact of having the smallest income may be insufficient to prove the insignificance of the society it seeks to disparage? Yet such is the case; for the other societies, doing their work by means of paid agencies, are necessarily costly; while the Tract Society, fulfilling its functions by agencies paid for in part from the large resources of the Missionary Society, may ecomplish a great work with a very little money. Why does the Methodist compare our Tract Society with the American Tract Society? Is there either wisdom or justice in such comparison? I

1. The American Tract Society is the represent one only. Is it fair to pronounce ours "insigniicant" because it is not equal to a resultant of uch a combination? Compare our tract operations with that of the Presbyterian, Baptist, or Episcopal Church, and we will bide the issue with-

2. The American Tract Society is a publishing as well as a benevolent institution; ours publishes nothing. Is it fair to put the two in comparison, and to affirm that the work of our Tract Society is the measure of what our church is doing "to meet the wants of a nation of readers?" To nake the comparison just, the operations of the Book Concern should be combined with those of he Tract Society. In that case the Methodist's giant would change places with its dwarf, for be it known to the Methodist that while the annual ales of the American Tract Society amount to \$313,350, those of the Book Concern at New York lone reach the sum of \$636,000.

3. The American Tract Society does its benevlent work by means of paid agents, of which it as two classes, one to collect funds, the other to istribute its publications. Our Tract Society deends, both for the collection of its funds and the culation of its grants, on voluntary, unpaid agenies. Hence, while the supporters of the former ociety have to contribute thirty-nine cents for every lollar book it sells, our people contribute nothing beyond the actual cost of the grants made by our ciety. If our society were worked on their plan, it would have to pay the Book Agents 39 cents for every dollar book they sell. Its income vould then be less "insignificant," but would it ecomplish more for God?*

Again, the American Tract Society, by means f its colporteurs, combines the work of the donestic missionary with that of tract circulation, Our church properly gives the former work to our Missionary Society, making it the sole duty of our Tract Society to supply the missionary with the religious reading needful to supplement his peronal labors. This peculiarity helps to dwarf it into the "insignificance" for which the Methodist mites it on the cheek. Does it merit the un

The Methodist compares the grants of the two ocieties for 1865, and finds the American Tract Society gave away \$59,953.67 (their Report, page 35, gives it only \$50,430) worth of publications, while our society gave away only \$13,606.25. A narked difference, truly; but does the Methodis know that in the amount set down as given away by the American Tract Society, its officers includ the discounts allowed to purchasers of its publica-tions? Such, I am told on good authority is the fact. Now, suppose we were to add to the grants of our tract Society the discounts allowed by the Book Agents to purchasers of their books-and this is the only way to make the comparison a just one-which society would be dwarfed into "in-But the Methodist waxes severe when it com-

ares the doings of the two societies in the army ring the war. I confess most sorrowfully that ur society did not do what ought to have been one in this field; but, I affirm, it did its duty, ecause, like the woman who anointed Jesus, did what it could under the circumstances. It appealed to the church for funds earnestly and stantly. It spent the most it received on the rmy. More than this it was not at liberty to do. ts "executive head" was not at liberty to take he field to raise moneys. The church, therefore, and not the society, is responsible for our shortomings in that department. I wish the editor of the Methodist could demonstrate the sincerity of is concern on this question by his deeds. He as pastor in a wealthy city church during two ears of the war. How much did he collect for r Tract Society in those two years? Just twenty-five dollars! Consistency, thou art a jewel!

* In the Report of the American Truct Society for 1866, its lonations were \$124,327. Its receipts for sales were \$313,350. Showing that for every dollar book it circulated, its friends

But the operations of our Tract Society in the army were not so insignificant after all. It operated mainly through our chaplains and the agents of the Christian Commission, and so avoided all outlay for agents. By special arrangements with army were not so insignificant after all. It operated mainly through our chaplains and the agents case, only a relative, and hence a correspondingly of the Christian Commission, and so avoided all outlay for agents. By special arrangements with the latter society, it secured for over two years Good News, which, allowing ten readers for each making unnumbered grants of tracts, books and The Methodist further illustrates the superficiality

repeatedly announced in the papers and stated in

The animus of the Methodist is further seen in its remark that our Tract Society is "an appendage to the Sunday School Union, and so left without an executive head."

Is it true that the Tract Society is an "appendage to the Sunday School Union?" True, its Corresponding Secretary is also Secretary of the Sunday School Union; but does that make it an appendage to the latter society? Why not call the Sunday School Union an appendage to the Tract Society? or, why not call the Methodist an appendage to the M. E. Church at Flushing, because its editor is also pastor there? Evidently the phrase has no meaning other than as it serves to express the captiousness of its author.

But the Tract Society is "left without an execntive head." Indeed! I had thought that, as its Corresponding Secretary, I was its "executive head;" but if the Methodist speaks the truth I must be mistaken. I really know not how to understand this statement, except as an attempt to lower the Corresponding Secretary in the estimation of the church. Viewing it in this light, it will not be deemed improper for me to show what our Tract Society has done since it was "left vithout an executive head" in 1860.

When one of the editors of the Methodist was its executive head," he instituted measures which were intended to place our Tract Society side by side, in the magnitude of its operations, with the American Tract Society. Those measures signally and disastrously failed, as every such endeavor always will. They caused the Conference Tract Societies to become deeply involved in debt, and the General Conference was inclined to abandon the Society to destruction. So great was its disfavor, that in 1860, the year when it was "left without an executive head," its income was only \$2,803.60. On becoming its Corresponding Secretary I looked into its affairs, and found that it was \$4,000 in debt for losses "occasioned by the publication of the Good News, which it was publishing at an annual loss of about \$1,000. At the same time the society had no system by which the hurch generally could be supplied with tracts otherwise than by purchase. Thus it was when

left without an executive band."

Six years have passed thus, and what has been one? 1. The \$4,000 debt has been paid, andhe Methodist to the contrary, notwithstandingthe Society has money in hand, and sufficient credit to borrow more if needed. 2. The responsibility of publishing the Good News has been transferred to the Book Agents. 3. The debts of several Annual Conferences (including the one to which the editor of the Methodist belongs) have een paid from its funds. 4. Its income has risen from \$2,803 to \$13,566. 5. A plan of action has been adopted by which every church in the connection can be supplied gratuitously with all the tracts it will circulate. 6. Churches purchasing ending libraries receive a grant in books equivalent to one third of the amount expended, in addition to the usual discount allowed by the Book Agents to wholesale purchasers.

The reader can now decide whether the fling of the Methodist at the Corresponding Secretary was ust or not. Is it not ungenerous to blame one who, while overburdened with manifold duties, does all that circumstances permit? He can also see that while there is some truth in what the Methodist says of the limited resources of our Tract Society, there is more error, misrepresent ation, and injustice. Its disparagements appear to be the offspring of a disposition to belittle wha it does not control. It has not greatness enough to deal justly with men who do not belong to its school, and therefore it is, that, wherever it circulates, it breeds captiousness and disaffection to ward the institutions of the church.

DANIEL WISE, Cor. Sec. Tract Society.

THE FARTHER SHORE.

The tide is deep and the waves run swift, With a ceaseless ebb and flowing;
Our guide-star's lost and our bark's adrift,
And a ruthless gale is blowing.
We strive to pierce with our troubled gaze
The dusk of the heaving ocean;
The sea is rough and its trackless ways
Are lost in the wild commotion.

Our hearts are filled with a thousand fears,

As we onward move in sadness;
Our eyes are dim with a mist of tears,
For we see no gleam of gladness.
Yet somewhere, still, on the farther shore.
We know that a light is shining,
And somewhere hovers, the waters o'er, The cloud with a silver lining. When the waves run high, and the

down
To toy with the crested billow; When the masts are bent at its dreadful frown, Like the boughs of the lithesome willow; With hearts that are sad and fearing, o catch a gleam, through the darkness grey, Of the farther shore appearing.

o that farther shore we are drifting fast Each day we are drawing nearer;
We hope to enter its port at last,
And to see its light shine clearer.
We know that an unseen Hand will guide,
That an eye is watching ever,
And we feel in our hearts, let what will betide,

THE CONVENTION CRITICISED We have had so many commendatory things

We have help that shall fail us never.

Mattie Wingfield Torrey, in S. S. Times.

about the Convention, that we can cheerfully listen the following criticism. The brethren named below we trust will receive their chastisement with Christian meekness.—Editor. MR. EDITOR:-While in many things we in

Northern New Hampshire are highly pleased with the proceedings and results of the late New Eng-land Methodist Convention—as reported to us land Methodist Convention—as reported to us through the public prints, and by our returned delegates—there are yet some things which are very distasteful to us, and I now ask the privilege of saying a few words in reference to some of

them.

It appears that some of the delegates could not lead that the special business. It appears that some of the delegates could not rid themselves of the idea that the special business of the Convention was to do the tallest kind of bragging over the work accomplished by Methodism, and her present state in a literary and scientific point of view. While we all know, and would be glad and thankful for the fact, that Methodism does not lack for men of bearning, as well as of piety, we do think it would better accord with the spirit of our fathers to let another praise us

Some good brethren up this way think that C. C. North's remarks indicate woeful ignorance of the work of Methodist ministers in many parts of New England. There may be parts of the Methodist field where the chief business of the Methodist minister is to "preach good sermons," take good salaries" and "eat good dinners." Bro. North may be conversant with only that style of Methodism; but in New Hampshire we have some men who have sometimes seen their families without a morsel of bread or food of any kind—and nothing with which to obtain any. They have lived weeks together upon notatoes—eating have lived weeks together upon potatoes—eating with a hearty relish bread made from rye meal, and even wheat bran at times has gone to make

up the loaf.
To this day men with large families struggle to maintain life, and to owe no man anything, but to love one another, with only the small income of \$250 or \$300—and this not through fault of the people, but through their poverty. Men here, not a few, are obliged to collect their own salaries, in people, but through their poverty. Men here, not a few, are obliged to collect their own salaries, in some cases to literally "beg their bread from door to door," thus doing the work of stewards—hold class meetings, lecture four evenings in the week, act as superintendent of Sabbath School, teach a class in Sunday School, preach three sermons on the Sabbath, and in some cases hold a class meeting in addition to this.

We were some of us much surprised that is an experiment of the control of the c

We were some of us much surprised, that in an assembly of seven hundred Methodist ministers, assembly of seven hundred Methodist ministers, no man was found to bring Mr. North to "one degree," at least, "of light" in this matter.

There is one other thing which seems to some of us a little at variance with the object of the meeting as expressed in the call for its assembling. I refer now to the Resolutions passed in endorsement of the Congressional and in opposition to the Presidential policy of reconstruction. So far as the truth or otherwise of the affirmation in the Resolutions is concerned, they may have been all right; but how it was for the good of Methodism, or promotive of the interests of the cause of Christ among us, to take up this matter there, we don't see. It seems to some of us to savor we don't see. It seems to some of us to savor a little of that spirit of bitterness toward the President of the United States which came out Independent of the United States which came out in denunciation at the last session of the New England Conference. Some of us poor heathenish (?) Methodists are not able to see how that course is to be reconciled with the spirit of our 23d Article of Religion and Note, or that part of the General Rules which forbid speaking evil of magistrates

At the risk of being regarded as a fault-finder, I take the liberty to send this to you, and subscribe myself most truly in the cause of Method-ism, and in the faith of Christ, your brother, N. G. WILLIAMS.

LIFE LEAVES.

The day, with its sandals dipt in dew, Has passed through the evening's golden gates, And a single star in the cloudless blue, For the rising moon in silence waits; While the winds that sigh to the languid hours, A lullaby breathe o'er the folded flowers. The lilies nod to the sound of the stream

That winds along with a lulling flow, And either awake, or half in a dream, I pass through the realms of Long Ago; While faces peer with many a smile From the bowers of Memory's magical isle.

There are joys and sunshine, sorrows and fears, That check the path of life's April hours, And a longing wish for the coming years,

And an aching heart by the restless main, And the sea breeze fanning a pallid brow; And a wanderer on the shell-lined shore, Listening for voices that speak no more. There are passions strong and ambitions wild

Is crushed in the breast of the struggling ma But short the regrets and few are the tears, That fall at the tomb of the vanquished years. There's a quiet, and peace, and domestic love,

And joys arising from faith and truth, And a love unquestioning, far above The passionate dreamings of ardent youth; And kisses of children on lip and check, And the parent's bliss which no tongue can speak There are loved ones lost! There are little grave In the distant dell, neath protecting trees, There the streamlet winds, and the violet waves, And the grasses sway to the sighing breeze; And we mourn for the pressure of tender lips, And the light of eyes darkened in death's eclip

And thus, as the glow of daylight dies, And the night's first look to the earth is cast gaze 'neath those beautiful summer skies,
At the pictures that hang on the hall of the pas

For Zion's Herald.

READING VERSUS PREACHING. Probably not one twentieth of the clerical readrs of the Herald were present to enjoy the ineffaole privilege of hearing the great sermon of an nour and fifty-five minutes, of our honored Bishop Simpson, at the late session of the N. E. Conference. Hence, with the editor's permission, I will send gratis, to all the readers of the Herald, the Bishop's Recipe for Bronchitis, or what less than half a century ago, when the disorder first appeared in this country, went by the popular ame of Clergymen's Sore Throat. The recipe is very brief, and was said never to fail of producing the undesirable result in six months. Here it is Emprosthotoma, (a fit of cramp, which draws the head forward and downward upon the chest.) and while under this paroxysm proceed to read sermons, instead of preaching them; at the same time holding each muscle of the body, limbs and voice in the most unnatural state of rigidity, till the whole performance is at an end. This I believe is briefly the substance of the Bishop's recipe; and I have no doubt if strictly adhered to, would seldom fail in its accredited results. Probably few sermon readers will allow that they adopt the above mode of address. Let such remem that the main physical objection to sermon-reading is, that in reading, the action of the vocal organs is purely mechanical, and that the brain has about as much to do with the preparatory adjustment of those organs to give utterance to what is read, as it does in case of the organ-grinder in regulating the keys. On the contrary, in all extemporane ous or memoriter address there is an unconscious but never failing adjustment of the vocal organs to articulate what is simultaneously furnished by the brain for utterance. The former mode of ddress is forced and unnatural, like walking upon railroad sleepers placed at unequal and veary distances. The latter is natural and unfatiguing, like a pleasure walk over an extended olain. Newton, June 1st. J. M. BAILEY.

MORE ABOUT THE CONVENTION

Dr. Eddy, of the Northwestern Christian Advocate who was present during the sessions of the Con-cention, under the head of "Lessons of the Boson Convention," gives the following in his paper or July 4th:

Apprehensions of evil, were seriously entertain Apprehensions of evil, were seriously entertained by some worthy men, in New England and elsewhere, as probable results, following the great convention of pastors and laymen held June 5, 6.

We heard some of them freely confess the first, while acknowledging their mistake in that matter. A lesson is therein taught, not for the first time discount of the first time disco

The awakened reminiscences, the hallowed associations of thought, the renewed devotion, the burning enthusiasm developed in this way are a glorious preparation for the consecration of soul and substance, which shall crown this grand memorial year. Notall the admirable Centenary literature, nor sermons, nor addresses can constitute a complete series of successful agencies for the great climax sought, without this unfolding by

churches made the body one thousand strong. And the specific essays or addresses should not exceed half an hour each. The closing efforts of exceed half an hour each. The closing enerts of the last meeting however should be an exception. All others should be only suggestive food for thought rather than elaborate and exhaustive. Herein our Yankee brethren erred slightly, we think. Yet it would be unjust not to say, that the

The discussion of these topics, blending there The discussion of these topics, blending there-in the voices of laymen and clergymen, constitut-ed a pleasant demonstration of the fact of lay representation, which was thus far more logically vindicated than by any formal advocacy of the right. This discussion, moreover, opened to view certain relations and aspects of recently mooted questions which may be considered as important questions which may be considered as importan propositions, if not accepted as lessons actually taught. And attention is now directed to the resolutions of the Convention in which those discus

The danger of departure from the meekness and simplicity of the gospel, and drifting thence into worldliness and decay growing out of increased numerical strength and financial wealth is acknowledged; and the growing tendency in that direction is noticed with pain, and made the occasion of urging sleepless vigilance and prayer-ful effor to prevent it. To this end, also, the modesty and simplicity of dress and personal equipage as enjoined by St. Paul, as well as firm and vigorous discipline are pressed upon ministry

and laity.

The individuality and strength of the local so cieties as well as the connectional spirit of Methodism are joint interests; and may be entirely reciprocal, if even more developed than they now are. The local vigor would be increased, it is submitted, by extending the business responsibili-ties to the whole membership in calling occasion-al meetings of the whole church, and by having the stewards elected by the members of the church. Such an arrangement, relating as it does, to the financial and secular department, would in no way interfere with the pastoral and spiritual sphere as exercised by the preacher and his assistants, the leaders.

The reconstruction of Methodism as proposed brethren of Church, was declared untimely—against the con-viction of New England—and of the oft repeated declarations of the General Conference; which lat-ter it was believed would be most emphatically re-asserted at its next session. But invitations given by the bishops and others to the Wesleyans and other loyal Methodist dissenters were heartily welcomed, and the favorable response mad thereto was hailed with pleasure, as in harmon with the aim of the great memorial year.

The fitness and even sacred obligation of giving

attention to national offairs, was never more clearly exhibited than by the admirable expressions found in Hon. Mr. Perry's address on the sions found in Holl, and Telly a data of the State of the Country, and also in the address and resolutions of the Business Committee. New England Methodism, which was early right on the record, presents now a massed front of potic and pious devotion to the interests of Hu ity, Liberty and Union. And no affectation of hol orror for "political priests," nor assumption of ontempt for the "secularized Methodism of the Torth," deters the one hundred thousand Method-

The lessons herein taught, are commended he attention of both the friends and enemies he Republic. To the first, it is a lesson of encouragement and hope. To the latter it suggestery naturally the certainty of ignominious fa

ure.

The grandest lesson taught, is that suggested by Bishop Simpson's address on the Social Characteristics of Methodism, and also indicated in the social entertainment which crowned the closing hours of the Convention. In brief, that lesson is this: True Christian fellowship, and the greatest religious power can only be enjoyed and exercised where personal acquaintance is cultivated between the members of each society, to the greatest possible extent. The relation each sustains to Christ—and the greater attachment to the church such personal intercourse would develop, are two conclusive arguments of great force in its favor.

force in its favor.

The Bishop declared that other churches were excelling the Methodists now in their social developments. "This type of Methodism as it was at the start, is fading out to a considerable extent." the start, is fading out to a considerable extent."

"As our churches grow large, and personal acquaintance with all is impossible, we become carcless of cultivating where we may." The remedy lies partly in the more careful cultivation of the social organization of the church. All the members of each class may know each other intimately if they will. "But a grand impulse would be given to the wavering energy and connectional spirit of the church, giving employment to the be given to the wavering energy and connectional spirit of the church, giving employment to the largest possible number of the people;" said the Bishop, "Do as the ship captain does, keep all the sailors busy holy-stoning the deck and eleaning the spars." "And do not allow the accumulation of wealth or the attainment of distinction to lessen any man's activity in the church. If a class leader be unfortunate enough to be elected a member of Congress he should be required to lead two classes instead of one. And if he become a lieutenant governor (looking at the chairman, Hon. W. Claffin,) he should be made to serve as leader steward and trustee, all three. Prosperileader, steward and trustee, all three. Prosperty is only to be neutralized in its power of con ressing, by multiplying our active exertions for

God."

Increased intimacy by personal acquaintance—
enlargement of the sphere of activity so as to embrace the greatest number of the membership—
redoubled diligence for God's service as wealth or redoubled diligence for God's service as wealth or fame accumulates, were thus most admirably enforced as the lesson of the hour.

The discussion, the essays, the statistics, and the special addresses did not, as some apprehended, culminate in mere culogy and glorification of Methodism. There was analysis, review; criticism, self-examination, most thorough and complete. Not alone was it considered how great a strongle was not between the simple humble ferrogen.

plete. Not alone was it considered how great a people we are, but what a simple, humble, fervent people we are. Not merely what we shall be a hundred years to come, but what we might have been if more faithful to our character as earnest Christians. And it cannot be otherwise than favorable to the cause and kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, for such gatherings to be multiplied, if possible, before the culmination of Centenary affairs this year; and if not then, afterward. Lessons of wisdom, lessons of humility, lessons of power, lessons of love, lessons of hope, all will be learned by those present, which cannot be adequately reported or produced by the pen or types of the reporter or the press.

Luther, when studying, always had his dog lying at his feet—adog he had brought from Wart-bury, and of which he was very fond. An ivory crucifix stood at the table before him. He worked crucifix stood at the table before him. He worked at his desk for days together, without going out; but when fatigued, and the ideas began to stag-nate, he took his guitar with him to the porch, and there executed some musical fantasy (for he was a skillful musician), when ideas would flow upon

deed, Luther did not hesitate to say that, after the ology, music was the first of arts. "Music," said he, "is the art of the prophets; it is the other art which, like theology, can calm the agitation of the soul, and put the devil to flight." Next to music, if not before it, Luther loved children and dowers. That great gnarled man had a heart as

MARRIAGE AND THE SABBATH.

Vestiges of Eden are rare; yet two institutions have survived the wreck and have come down to us, witnesses of that happy and perfect condition in which they originated. These are the mar-riage relation and the Sabbath. As the bunch of rage relation and the Sabbath. As the bunch of grapes from Eshcol was a visible testimony to Israel of the fertility of Canaan, so do these divine appointments remind us of the felicity of Paradise. The marriage bond lies at the foundation of domestic happiness, is the source of home joys and pure affections, without which the world would be far more blank and miserable and wicked than it is. Paradise lingers with us in a measure of than it is. ed than it is. Paradise lingers with us in a measure in the sweet and sacred relations of the fam-

The other memorial of Eden is the Sabbath—God's reservation to himself of a share of the time measured out to men by the celestial clock-work —the motions of those heavenly bodies which are for times, and for seasons, and for days, and for years. And while the hallowing of one day in seven was an assertion of God's right and authority, and a memorial of his creative work, it was, at the same time with heavening the same time with the same time. the same time, a rich benefaction conferred upon mankind. With what surpassing loveliness must that first Sabbath have been invested. With what splendor must the sun have issued forth as a bride-groom from the chambers of the east, and how must the primeval earth have rejoiced in his radiance. The rivers and lakes reflect his gladden-ing beams; the bright-hued flowers open their petals; the birds make the groves echo with their sweet melodies; and the parents of our race, un-tainted by thought or breath of sin, bow down in loving adoration and glorify their beneficent Parent. No jar or discord mars the full harmony; Parent. No jar or discord mars the full harmony; no sound of strife or wailing; no groan, nor shriek, nor sob, nor curse vexes the air, but one grand, thrilling, universal chorus of praise and love ascends to the King eternal, immortal, invisible. And even now, what is so redolent of Paradise as the calm, bright Sabbath morn, when nature has just put on her robes of vernal beauty, and the busy world, hushed and peaceful, enjoys a bright respite from care and toil.—Bishop Lee, of Delaware.

A WONDERFUL PHENOMENON.

A gentleman writing to a New York paper from torkville, N. Y., dated April 24th, says: The fol-Storkville, N. Y., dated April 24th, says: The following very strange and anomalous circumstance has just transpired in our community. Mr. Gabriel Ellis, a flourishing dry goods merchant, had frequently remarked that he could sit up three weeks without any material detriment to his health; and that after the expiration of that time he could go to sleep, and sleep without waking until the loss was made up. He was led to believe this fact from experiments on a smaller scale. In the early part of February he sold out his store and invested the capital thus raised in a farm, which gave him leisure: and in compliance his store and invested the capital thus raised in a farm, which gave him leisure; and in compliance with the wishes of several scientific gentlemen, he began on the 11th of February to abstain from sleep. Gentlemen sat up by turns to satisfy themselves of his strange faculty; and to preclude all possibility of being accused of momentary snatches of sleep he would read audibly all night long, and keep his feet during the day—watched all the while, at his own request. He would nanner upon what he read—deploring the heart-essness of "Iago," laughing at the inimitable lrollery and humor of the "Army Straggler," tc. On the 16th of March, at the April. He expressed the opinion that he could tay awake a year, and then sleep in proportion, vithout injuring his constitution. deepy until he closes his eyes and resigns hir to slumber, at which time he gets asleep almost instantly, without regard to the noise or excite-

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

"Nitro-glycerine, which causes so much de-ruction of life and property, is thus described: struction of life and property, is thus described:

"This compound, more commonly known as blasting oil, is a pale yellow oily liquid of 1.6 specific gravity, insoluble in water. It does not explode by direct flame, and whon exploded by a fuse or concussion, leaves no residue. It explodes with great rapidity and force, and the discoverer claims that it can be kept an indefinite time without decomposition. A few drops on an anvil detonates under the blow of a hammer, but the explosion is not communicated beyond the drop which receives the blow, and repeated blows are required to detonate the whole quantity. It can required to detonate the whole quantity. It can be heated to 112 deg. Fahrenheit without igniting, but explodes at about 850 deg. Fahrenheit.

but explodes at about 850 deg. Fahrenheit.

"Glycerine is the sweet principle of oil, and is extensively used for purposes of the toilet. In 1847 a pupil of M. Pelouze's, M. Sobrero, discovered that glycerine, when treated with nitric acid, was converted into a highly explosive substance, which he called nitro-glycerine. It is oily, heavier than water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and acts so recoverful con the negative section. owerfully on the nervous system that a single

ACCOMMODATION.

The man who labors to please his neighbor for his good to edification has the mind that was in Christ. It is a sinner trying to help a sinner. A hard man may be reverenced, but men will like him best at a distance; he is an iron man. Christ might have driven Thomas from his presence for his presence half a jurgedulity, but not at lattice as his unreasonable incredulity; but not so! It is as though he had said, "I will come down to thy weakness; if thou canst not believe without though he had said, "I will come down to thy weakness; if thou canst not believe without thrusting thy hand into my side, then thrust in thy hand." Even a feeble but kind and tender man will effect more than a genius who is rough or artificial. There is danger, doubtless, of humoring others; and against this we must be on our guard. It is a kind and accommodating spirit at which we must aim. When the two goats met on the bridge which was too narrow to allow either to pass the other or to return, the goat either to pass the other or to return the goat which lay down, that the other might walk over him, was a finer gentleman than Lord Chester-field.—Cecil.

Dame Grundy was the most good-natured oman alive. Come what would, everything was ght: nothing was wrong. One day Father rundy told a neighbor that he believed his wife Grundy told a neighbor that he believed his wife was the most even-tempered woman in the world, for he never saw her cross in his life, and for once he should like to see her so. "Well," said his neighbor, "go into the woods and bring her a load of the crookedest wood you can find, and if it does not make her cross nothing will." Accord-ingly he teamed home a load every way calculated ngly he teamed home a load every way calculated o make a woman fret. For a week or more sh used the wood copiously, but not a word escaped her lips. So one day the husband ventured to inquire of her how she liked the wood. "O, it is beautiful wood," says she, "I wish you'd get another load, for it lays around the pot so com-

ne read the Bible as they would any her, without humility, due reverence, and

Childhood does sometimes pay a socond visit to man—youth never. How responsible are we for the use of a period so precious in itself, which will soon pass away and never return.

Missions.

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS AT NEW YORK "MISSIONARY ADVOCATE."—We no longer send out single numbers of this paper at any price, but have provided that each family connected with our church shall receive a copy gratis. The condition on which this general and gratuitious distribution has been authorized, and with which all parties wishing to avail themselves of its advantages ar strictly to comply, are the following

1. Application must be made by the "Committee on Missions" appointed by the Quarterly Conference, of which the preacher in charge is chairman.

2. The application must be in writing, and must state that it was written by order of the commit-

3. The application must set forth that the commit tee asks for but one copy for each family of the church which it represents. 4. In the application the committee must promise

4. In the application the committee must promise to prevent waste of the papers, and see that they are properly distributed.

5. The committee must give specific instruction how to direct and send the papers, and agree to provide for the postage or freight on the same a the place where they are received.

the place where they are received.

In this large and liberal missionary movement the Board relies on the honor and fidelity of the Missionary Committees, in the several churches respectively, for the faithful accomplishment of its wishes. We advise the committees to be careful not to ask for more than one copy for each family. All above this is lost. And we also advise that the paper be discontinued to any family that is known to treat it with neglect. And if the committee at any time find that the number of papers sent is in extime find that the number of papers sent is in ex-cess of one for each family, no matter from what cause, let proper notice be given, that the number may be reduced.

Dr. Durbin.-We have letters at the Missie Rooms from the Doctor dated at Copenhagen Jun 18, and from Bremen again two days later. H continues quite well, and is yet to visit our mission in Scandinavia, and then, if opportunity serves, ma see something of the working of the missions in th

FIRST FRUITS.-We have the following note first fruits.—We have the following note be fore us, which all our friends will be pleased to read: "Sir, I inclose five dollars for the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, of which I have lately become a member. Please approplate as most needed to some foreign mission. Having recently found Jesus precious to my soul, I am desire the state of the something for thous who have not become ous to do something for those who have not of a Saviour's love and the way of salvation.

MISSION CONFERENCE OF GERMANY AND SWITZEI LAND.—We are in receipt of the appointments this Conference, from the hands of Dr. Jacob who accompanies them with the following factors are the conference of the conference Increase of full members, 420; probationers, 314. Increase of Sunday Schools, 35; officers and teachers, 86; scholars, 1.001. All collections of the members reach the sum of 13,348 American gold

BREMEN DISTRICT, C. H. Doering, P. E .- Breme Mission, C. H. Doering, one to be supplied. Buntenthor, one to be supplied. Mission Institute, professor to be supplied from America. Vegesack, one to be supplied. Delmhorst and Neerstedt, C. Dietrich, one to be supplied. Bremerhaven and Brake, H. Gerdes, one to be rupplied.

OLDENBURG DISTRICT. L. S. Jacoby, P. E .- Older burg and Varet, A. Luering, one to be supplied Edwecht and Westerstede, F. Kleusner, J. Spille amburg, G. Goess. Schleswig, one to be sup

East District, C. Achard, P. E.—Berlin, Achard, F. Paulus. Pomerania, J. Statger, Schroeder. Saxony, F. Wunderlich. Zeitz,

SOUTH DISTRICT, L. Nippert, P. E .- Ludwigsbur and Bietighem, A. Rodney, one to be supplied. Marbach, F. Haerle. Vaitringen, J. Locher. Heilbronn, L. Nippert, I. Oesen, C. Welss. Plongheim and Karlsruhe, E. Gebhardt, one to be supplied. Mannheim and Pirmaseng, E. Mann. Lahr, C. Raith. Frankfort-on-the-Main, E. Pucklitsch. Dilnburgh, A. Baedeker.

EAST SWITZERLAND DISTRICT. H. Nuelsen, P. E. Zurich, H. Nuelsen, J. Schneebell. Buelach, on to be supplied. Horgen and Thalwyl, G. Brune Uster, J. Mesmer. Winterthur, H. Kunst. Si Gallen and Chur, H. Gesler. Schaffhauser, A. Sulz

WEST SWITZERLAND DISTRICT, E. Riemenschn der, P. E.—Basel, E. Riemenschneider. Listal aud Aaran, C. Girtamer. Biel Chauxdefond, G. Hauser. Bern Emmenthal, E. Diem. Lausanne, C. Glædli. Among the Germans in Paris, France, W. ssor Warren, D.D., was transferred to the

REV. J. P. NEWMAN, D.D.-The Mission Ro REV. J. P. NEWMAN, D.D.—The Mission Rooms is in receipt of the Quarterly Report of the New Orleans District of the Mississippi Mission Conference, showing an increase in members of 1,180; of probationers, 97; of churches, 1. Increase in the value of church property, \$2,500.

The Centenary.

CENTENARY DOCUMENT NO. 6. CLAIMS OF THE CENTENARY ENTERPRISE ON WOMEN OF METHODISM.

From the earliest periods of Christian histor the church has numbered among its most active and devoted ministers a large proportion of pious women. In no branch of the church has this been ally true than in that which celebrates year 1866 as the one hundredth anniversary of it establishment on the continent of America. From the day when Barbara Heck, that humble but ho the day when Barbara Heck, that humble but hon-ored handmaid of the Lord, first lifted up her voice to call Philip Embury to his duty of preaching the gospel, down to the present, there has not been a time when female voices have not prayed for the peace of Jerusalem, and when the hands of devout women have not cheerfully toiled for the prospe of Zion. Such labors have not been vain in Lord. Homes hallowed by maternal piety, son consecrated by maternal vows, and converted i answer to mothers' prayers; churches enlivened by womanly zeal, and strengthened by the presence and sympathy of those who in the Saviour's day were "last at the cross and first at the sepulchre have been among the legitimate trophies of fem: Christian effort.

Not only have their religions sympathies to the cause of Christ, but they have abounded in benevolent activities. They have freel devoted their time, their talents, and their sub stance to the alleviation of human woe, and to the advancement of all worthy Christian enterprises It is to their credit as a body that one of their num ber, who was but a few years ago summoned to the better land, made a larger benefaction to the cause of Christian education than is known to have been previously given by any female since the Christia

When it was officially proposed to celebrate th Centenary of Methodism in America "with de-vout thanksgiving and liberal thank-offerings," it was doubtless expected that the female members of our churches and congregations would claim an im-portant part in services so inherently appropriate and so congenial to devout feelings.

Nor was it surprising that in a church which, under God, owes its first establishment in the New

World to the instrumentality of a Christian woman, one of the first organized movements in response to the plans of the General Centenary Committee

should have been made by women.

In September of 1865 the American Methodist
Ladies' Centenary Association was formed having
for its primary object the erection of a Memorial
Building in honor of Barbara Heck, which should also answer the much needed purpose of furnishing a home to candidates for the ministry and mission work, while pursuing their studies at one of our theological institutions. This movement was hailed with so much enthusiasm from the first as to suggest the propriety of a more comprehensive plan and a broader basis. The Association there-fore submitted its design and suggestions to the General Centenary Committee at its second meeting, and secured both the cordial approval of that Committee and the enlargement desired. Under the present plan the Association assumes a connectional character in the fullest sense, providing pri marily for Memorial Buildings in connection with our Eastern and Western Biblical Institutes, and the entire surplus of its funds to the Connections Educational Fund, the proceeds of which are to be disbursed with equal favor in every part of the church. It thus becomes an auxiliary in creating a charity which is designed to foster the educational interests of our common Methodism. The design of the Ladies' Centenary Association is therefore in

perfect harmony with the plans of the General Cen-tenary Committee.

Although female education is not specifically ed in the plan of the General Committ with reference to the Educational Fund, yet the ex pressed opinion of the Central Centenary Commit-tee indicates the general understanding, viz., that "female schools and colleges are included within

Thus it is arranged that ladies in all parts of the church may, through the Association named, make common cause and united effort in behalf of the common cause and united enor in behalf of the leading objects of the Centenary enterprise. It was, however, distinctly provided by the General Committee that this arrangement should not discourage local associations of indies for the furthering of other objects. Hence while it may be hoped that every female in the church will be disposed to join the General Association, and to do at least something toward rearing monumental structures in honor of our foundress, and also in swelling the in honor of our foundress, and also in swelling the fund for the education of plous young men and women who have consecrated themselves to evangelical labor at home and abroad, yet it is freely permitted to all to do whatever their hands find to whether in the connectional or local enterprise

of the Centenary movement. What the Committee feel called upon to ask and to urge, is the prompt, the cordial, and the efficient co-operation of ladies in every part of the church. ong ago, when one asked the secret of the

home evangelization, but in raising funds for fer-eign missions, it was explained by a remark which has passed into a proverb, "They are all at it, and always at it." Though a homely phrase, this is still an appropriate motto, and kindred to the Scrip-ture precept, "Be not weary in well doing." Conformably to it, we have in our plans of Cen-tenary effort work for men, women and children, and if all in their several spheres work diligently and harmoniously, great and noble will be the re-sult.

As the diffusion of knowledge with reference to As the diffusion of knowledge with reference to our past history is especially important at the present time, a book has been published, which will be extensively known as the Ladies' Centenary Volume. Its proper title is "The Women of Methodism: Its Three Foundresses, Susannah Wesley, the Countess of Huntingdon, and Barbara Heck. By Abel Stevens, LL.D."

The immediate and wide circulation of this book which is a fitting if not an essential companion to the Centenary Volume, will be in itself a great good, and will largely conduce not only to the suc-cess of the Centenary cause, but also to a more just cess of the Centenary cause, but also to a more june and general appreciation of the privileges and responsibilities of Christian females.

The great thing now to be desired is action, immediate and efficient action. The time for our Centendary was appreciated in the growing very short.

mediate and emerent action. The time for our Centenary effort is limited, and is growing very short. An ample period has been allotted for the maturing of plans and the arrangement of modes of effort. The general plan will be found, by all who study it, to compliant the state of the compliant which was the state of the compliant was the state of the stat The general plan will be found, by all who study it, to combine great variety with practical unity. It allows all persons their choice between monumental buildings and monumental funds, and yet enables all to work together for a common result. It is to be hoped therefore that each individual who has afteart to labor will select one or more of these objects, and put forth the most diligent efforts in aid of the same. The scriptural motto, "Sow beside all waters," seems well adapted to the present occasion, and the plan of the Ladies' Association enables those who contribute to its fund to have occasion, and the plan of the Ladres Association enables those who contribute to its fund to have the satisfaction of doing something for the several

branches of the connectional enterprise.

As it has been proposed to raise a dollar for every child, it will certainly not be too much tendeavor to raise two dollars for every female member of the church. Where any are unable to give or raise that sum, will not others be found who will give or raise it for them, thus averaging

at least that amount?
We have no statistics determining the number of our female members, but it is probably safe to esti-mate them at half a million. Will it not then be practicable for our ladies, by united and zealous effort, to raise a million of dollars in behalf of Cen-

Let this be done, and let the offerings of all be accompanied with fervent prayer for the Divini blessing upon the future of our church, and those who live in the century to come may feel them-selves indebted to the present women of Method-ism, scarcely less than they are to their predecesism, scarcely some generations.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

CENTENARY MEETINGS ON THE ROCK-

LAND DISTRICT The East Maine Conference Centenary Commit-tee, in consultation with the Branch Committee of the Rockland District, have agreed upon the following programme for Centenary meetings upon the several charges of said District:

Rockland, August 26-Chas. B. Dunn, A. Prince and Thos. B. Tupper.
Thomaston, August 26—Geo. Pratt, Chales B Thomaston, August 26—Geo. Pratt, Chales B. Dunn and A. Prince.
Friendship, September 22—L. D. Wardwell and J. N. Marsh.

Cushing, September 23, evening—L. D. Ward-well and J. N. Marsh.
Waldoboro', August 26—Chas. A. Plumer and E. North Waldoboro', etc., August 26-Chas. A Plumer, and E. Davies.
Union, August 19—Thos. B. Tupper and D. P

Bristol, July 15-A. Prince and L. D. Wardwell Bremen and Round Pond, July 15—A. Prince and L. D. Wardwell. Damariscotta, October 7-E. A. Helmershause and H. L. Bray.

Damariscotta Mills, October 7—E. A. Helmers

Damariscotta Mills, October 7—E. A. Helmershausen and H. L. Bray.
Newcastle, September 30—A. Prince, E. A. Helmershausen and L. D. Wardwell.
Wiscasset, September 30—H. L. Bray, A. Prince and Sullivan Bray.
Georgetown, September 23—P. Higgins and C. L. Haskell.
Westendt and Arrowels, September 23—Geo. G.

L. Haskell.
Westport and Arrowsic, September 23—Geo. G.
Winslow, J. Hartford and C. L. Haskell.
Boothbay, October 10—I. P. Roberts, D. P.
Thompson, E. A. Helmershausen, L. D. Wardwell,
and A. Prince. Southport, October 11-L. D. Wardwell, A Prince and Ephraim Bry Woolwich, October 14-P. Higgins and Sulliva

Dresden, September 16-E. A. Helmershausen and L. D. Wardwell. East Pittston, October 28—C. L. Haskell and G. G. Winslow. Windsor, September 2-L. D. Wardwell. South Vassalboro' and Weeks' Mills, August

P. Rowell-in the evening, H. P. Blood. North Vassalboro', August 5-Evening, L. I China, October 21-L. H. Bean and N. Whitney Winslow and Vassalboro', August 5-H. P. Blo and L. D. Wardwell.

Clinton and Benton, August 12—A. Prince, N Whitney and L. D. Wardwell. Unity and Troy, October 28—H. L. Bray and N Freedom, Palermo, etc., July 22-Wm. L. Brov and L. D. Wardwell. Knox and Morrill, October 21—Wm. L. Brown

and H. P. Blood. Searsmont, August 12-B. B. Byrne and E. Da Appleton, etc., August 19—Evening, T. B. Tup-er, D. P. Thompson and E. Davies. Camden, October 7—Geo. Pratt, J. N. Marsh. Rockport, October 7—Geo. Pratt and J. N. Marsh. Pittston—To be arranged hereafter.

few words to Pastors and People upon the District When the pastor leaves this charge for the Sabbath to attend a Centenary meeting, it is presumed he will supply his desk if practicable. If he can-not, it is also presumed, that, in view of the im-portance of the occasion and the objects to be pronoted, the people will cheerfully relinquish thei

Where several brethren are appointed to attend meetings on two charges the same day, they will consult together, and also consult with the pastors of those charges, and arrange the work of the day as they may think best. According to a recommendation of the Central Committee, the last Sabbath in October is to be

observed on all our charges, as a day of religionservices and it is expected that said Committee olish in due season, a programme in refer ence to the observance of the day

And now, dear brethren and sisters, ministers stewards, class leaders, all, have we estimated the debt we owe, under God, to Methodism? Have we prayerfully inquired, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do," this Centenary year? If not, is it not time. we were about it? First, let us give ourselves to God, and then our thank-offerings of money, as God, and then our thank-offerings of money, a God hath prospered us. This year is the seed-tim another century of the Methodist Church. God help us to sow bountifully and wisely.

For the Committee, L. D. WARDWELL.

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH AT WILBRAHAN An Appeal in its behalf by the Trustees of the Wes leyan Academy.

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS :- At a recent meeting of the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy, the undersigned were instructed as a Committee, to publish an appeal to the Methodists and their friends, in behalf of the new church. They ask your kind attention to the following statements:

It is well known to you through Zion's Herald and otherwise, that the Trustees of the M. E. and otherwise, that the Prusees of the Ar. E. Church at Wilbraham, feeling the necessity of better accommodations, have determined to build a new house of worship; and availing themselves of the bounteous liberality of this Centenary movement, to designate the edifice as a "Memor Church." The New England Conference at its is as one object of the Centenary contributions.

In view of the wants of the Wesleyan Academy

correspond with the other accommodations of the school, but it is inadequate to furnish sittings for the students and citizens together, who wish to at-tend worship there. Consequently numbers seek accommodations elsewhere. It is not right nor be-coming to allow this state of things to continue. Resides, the hall of the Academy where its publi ances are held, is not capacious enough for casions. The need of a larger audience uch occasions. The need of a larger audience oom is actual and urgent. The Trustees of the Academy, therefore, in due consultation with the church Trustees, have made satisfactory arrangements of these satisfactory arrangements.

church Trustees, have made satisfactory arrangements for the use of the proposed edifice on such occasions, as also for the occupancy of seats or pews by the students for purposes of worship.

Without assuming any official or organic responsibility in aid of the new church, the Academy Trustees, nevertheless felt that it was due to the church Trustees, not only to approve their action in the premises, but also to earnestly recommend all the friends of the Wesleyan Academy to make liberal offerings to this interesting, important and worthy enterprise. And they do hereby appeal, with the utmost cordiality and confidence, to the Methodist public and their friends within the bounds of the New England Conference, and also to the graduates and friends of the Institution everywhere, to make this church enterprise a special object of their contributions this year. The grand object of their contributions this year. The grand epoch now upon us should be seized as the hour of consummating this blessed work. The undersign-ed have been appointed by the Academy Trustees, a Committee to solicit and receive contributions for this object, to either of whom donations may be sent, who will see that they are promptly forwarded to their destination.

d to their destination.

It will be properly asked how much must be

raised, and what style of an edifice is to be erected?
We will answer the second point first.

It has seemed to both Boards of Trustees that a commodious and tasteful structure is demanded by the position of Methodism and of the Academy—a structure sufficiently capacious for the public occasions of the Academy, and for the future growth of the church in the place—a structure attractive and

sions of the Academy, and for the future growth of the church in the place—a structure attractive and instructive in architectural beauty and design. The plan of a building or buildings similar to that of the Tremont Street Church in Boston, has been approved by both Boards, which, if carried out, will furnish an edifice beautifully ornamental to the locality, and admirably adapted to the double purpose of a church and an Academy Hall. The main building is designed to be about 62 feet by 90 feet, outside the walls; and the Chapel on the end of the main building 32 feet by 72 feet, with sliding or folding doors so as to open the two as one audience room on public occasions. The main audience room would seat about as many persons as the Cambrigeport Church or the Common Street Church in Lynn, i. e., 600 or 700 easily and ordinarily, and 1000 upon occasion. The building is to be of brown stone, quarried in the vicinity, with a steeple upon the corner which faces two streets, the whole edifice standing about fifty feet from each street, in the lot occupied by the present church.

Such a structure would require for its completion, with prudent management, probably Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. The citizens of Wilbraham have subscribed towards its erection about \$6000, as much certainly as they are able. A generous brother in Springfield has promised \$1000 for the same object; but, as neceived, the greater por-

source, as much certainly as they are able. A generous brother in Springfield has promised \$1000 for the same object: but, as perceived, the greater portion, three fourths, of the amount needed must come, if at all, from the friends of the Academy and the Church outside of Wilbraham. And the and the Church outside of wholadam.

enterprise, though local in use, is really genera
and comprehensive in relation and interest.

Can sufficient funds be raised to finish the edifica

Can sufficient funds be raised to finish the edinice free from debt? Are there, zeal and enterprise enough to accomplish this result? Let us see. Some true friends of the Academy have said: "We think that the debt of the Academy should be paid before any new project is undertaken. This Centenary year should not pass by and leave the Institution embarrassed." But would it not be a grand result to achieve both at once? Certainly, And if the debt could be removed would not all our And if the debt could be removed would not all our friends engage at once in raising the new church! Undoubtedly. Now it cannot be stated that the debt is actually provided for. But it may be stated that, at a recent meeting of the Academy Trustees. they felt so much encouragement in the near pros-pect of paying the debt, as to appoint the Principal Dr. Cooke, agent to secure the needed amount From present indications, it is hoped that this amount may be speedily forthcoming. The Trus-tees were wonderfully cheered by the prospect opened to them at that meeting. Yes, brethren and friends, young and old, God is putting it into the hearts of his servants to devise and execute liberal things for his cause. Now, then, rally, every one of you, in cheerful strength, and in the name of the Master, and bid this beautiful Temple rise to his honor, and for the welfare of coming generations.

The present is believed to be an auspicious year for this enterprise. Among the many thank offer ings to God made this year, such a Memoria

Church would be eminently fitting and worthy. The preachers of the New England Conference will not only feel impelled by their own recommenda-tion of this enterprise, but will be personally happy to avail themselves of the outflowing liberality of the people to consummate this noble undertaking. Each of them, we trust, will feel interested to act Each of them, we trust, will feel interested to act as special agent this Centenary year in securing donations for this object. We look to them to bring this subject, in the most efficient way, to the notice of their people. Put yourselves in immediate communication with them personally, and do not wait too long before soliciting their contribu-tions. The amount should be secured before the

EDWARD OTHEMAN, EDWARD COOKE, D.D., GEO. C. RAND, Boston, July 12th, 1866.

THE NEW LONDON DISTRICT LADIES' CEN

Auxiliary to the New England Branch Association on, Rev. Mrs. P. T. Kenney, President. The pascors' wives, and one associate sister from each charge, Vice Presidents. Rev. Mrs. G. W. Brewster, Tseasurer; Rev. Mrs. C. A. Merrill, Recording Secretary; Rev. Mrs. S. A. Winsor, Corresponding

MARY L. WINSOR, Corresponding Sec'ry.

Communications.

BIBLICAL INSTITUTE, CONCORD.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS The anniversary of the Biblical Institute at Con cord commenced on Monday, June 11, and contin-ued until Thursday. The examination of the sev-eral classes began on Monday afternoon and closed on Wednesday afternoon. Careful attention had evidently been given to the Theological studies, embracing Mental and Moral Science, Evidences of Christianity, Natural and Revealed Theology, Dutler's Analogy, and Watson's Institutes. The examination in Ecclesiastical History and History o octrines, Church Government and Ho and diligence on the part of the students. The stence of Dr. Vail, the able and efficient Professional of Biblical and Oriental Literature, on account of sickness, was an occasion of deep regret to all His place was supplied by Mr. Whitney, assistant this department, who very successfully conduc ed the examination in Greek and Hebrew. The three classes acquitted themselves very commenda-bly. The friends of the institution may well reice in the influence it is constantly exerting up

the church.

The anniversary exercises were held on Thursday forenoon, at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The several parts of the graduating class were ood, evincing marked ability, and affo al hope of the future success of the class in the ctive service of their Master. The church has bundant reason to rally around the School of the Prophets, and afford all the means requisite to give it the greatest possible efficiency. Her prayers the greatest possible efficiency. Her prayer er money is greatly needed to place the institution in the position it ought to occupy. Let the offerings of this Centenary year be poured liberally into the treasury, and the Institute be made to occupy vicinity, where its friends may, by more frequent visits, become more thoroughly acquainted with its wants. Then with the confidence and affection of the church, which has been constantly increasing for the last twenty years, and with the devout and ervent prayers going up to God from every part of our Zion, this school shall send forth an influence be felt to the utmost parts of the earth. ASAHEL MOORE, Chairman of the Board of Visitors.

ALUMNI LIBRARY FUND. To the Alumni of the M. G. B. Institute.

BELOVED BRETHREN:-Having recently receive a letter notifying me of appointment as agent within the bounds of Providence Conference to solicit contributions for the Alumni Library Fund of the M. G. B. Institute, I felt like extending a word of invitation which might reach beyond my own Conference. With greater confidence I do this to the graduates of the Institute, with whom have a more particular personal acquaintance though I trust the suggestion will not be receive

aniss by any.

At an Alumni meeting held in the Institute on the 13th ult., it was stated that funds for the endowment of four Professorships had been pledged, and that, as the Alumni Professorship which was proposed at a previous meeting could not be secured at present, it was advisable to make an effort during this Centenary year, to establish an Alumni Library this Centenary year, to establish an Alumni Library Fund. With this proposal, Prof. Patten and others, whose opinions we highly regard, heartily concurred—in fact suggested and advised its adoption. The enlargement of our Institute Library is great ly needed. The best publications of American and European authors should be accessible to our The ological students. A permanent fund of at lease \$10,000, the annual income of which shall keep the institute Library supplied with standard works, in

ninently desirabl We all purpose, I trust, to present some Centenary offering. Shall we not remember our Conco.d Biblical Institute, to which, under God, we owe so auch? Let us unite in this work, heartily and im

Forward your money or pledges, at once, to the Treasurer, Prof. D. Patten, D.D., Concord, N. H. Will not Bros. Foote, of Black River, Giles of Genesce, McKean of Troy, Chesbrough of Eric Thompson of Ohio, and many others, towards whom our heart warms, but whose names we mus not now mention, pass this invitation along through their war Conferences, and away across the Prairies. ries and Rocky Mountains, till it reaches Brigg and Wilmot in California, Doane and Woodward i Oregon, then to Baldwin and Long, and others i the regions beyond?
Scituate, Mass., July 3. CHAS. NASON.

SANDWICH DISTRICT.

To the Ministers and People of Sandwich District. DEAR BRETHERN:—What will be the results of our camp meeting at Yarmouthport, commencing August 7th, 1866? This will depend, if favorable, under God, upon intelligent, organized Christian effort. If three thousand were converted to God in a single day under the preaching of St. Peter ought not twice that number to be converted under ought not twice that number to be converted under the preaching of forty or fifty ministers during a

the preaching of forty or fifty ministers during an entire camp meeting?

If we want the people saved, let us use the means. Let us use the means to the furthest extent required by the gospel of Christ; even unto death, if necessary. Nothing more is demanded. In this way we may witness the conversion of thousands, instead of fifties or hundreds.

It is a principle established by the Supreme Ruler of the universe, that natural and moral effects follow certain causes and agencies. Would it not

follow certain causes and agencies. Would it not be well, then, while we look to the great cause, to see that the agencies are thoroughly qualified for the see that the agencies are thoroughly quali-work? Would it not be well for every

the district to devote much time in earnest prayer, with fasting, that the requisite qualification may be secured?

In view of the above fact, a resolution was passed at our Preachers' Meeting, last week, recommending the observance of Friday, August 3d, as a day of fasting and prayer. Will all the churches on the district carefully heed this recommendation?

METHODIST TEACHERS FOR THE FREED-

Record, the organ of the New England Branch of the Freedmen's and Union Commission, the follow-ing paragraph occurred in the leading article: "We need not repeat that this demand [for teach-ers] is entirely irrespective of sectarian lines or theological distinctions. Perhaps all sects have been represented in our work, and contains the been represented in our work, and certainly there is none to which we could award any superiority over others. But, on account of the large number of Methodists among the colored people, and especially in Maryland, where they bear a large portion of the expense of supporting schools and teache it is very desirable to send them teachers of the it is very desirable to send them teachers of that persuasion; and we shall for this reason in some cases be obliged to give a preference to applicants of that persuasion if equally well fitted for the work in other respects." The qualifications desirable in a teacher were stated to be 'Health, mature age, a good New Eugland education, high moral character, and a deep, earnest, religious purpose."

With these facts in view, who of our denomination are willing to extent the Lord's vineward? tion are willing to enter the Lord's vineyard?

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT, VERMONT CON-APPORTIONMENTS FOR BENEVOLENT OBJECTS. At a meeting of the District Stewards, the fo lawing sums were apportioned, by a Committee appointed for that purpose, to the different societies, to be raised the present year for Missions, Bible Cause, Preachers' Aid Society, Sunday School Union, Biblical Institute, Tract Cause, Church Extension, and New England Education Society; and it was voted to have the same published in Zion's

Ex.
Cause
Inst.
Unio STATIONS. Springfield,
Proctorsville and Ludlow,
Mt. Holly and Cuttingsvill
Ascutneyville and Greenb
Feichville and S. Reading,
Woodstock and Bridgewat
West Windsor,
Barnard Centre,
Pomfret and East Barnard
Union Vill., Thetford Cen
Hartland and Windsor. \$1200 274 203 105 103 71 71 71 H. EASTMAN, Chairman,

Hartland, Vt., June

BOSTON PREACHERS' MEETING.

Bro. Collyer presided July 9th. The interests of the sufferers by the late calamitous fire in Portland engrossed the attention of the meeting for a con-siderable time. A deep sympathy for the inhab-itants was expressed, and such measures as could be enacted were taken for their relief. Bro. Mc-ponald, now at Portland, was appointed to repre-Donald, now at Portland, was appointed to repre-sent the Preachers' Meeting in this matter. A sent the Freachers meeting in this matter. A Committee of co-operation with him, consisting of Bros. Cox, Magee and Manning, were appointed. The question for discussion, "Can Faith in the Supernatural Events Recorded in the Scriptures be Justified at the Bar of Reason?" was introduced by Dr. True on the affirmative, and Bro. Prentice on the programmer.

the negative.

The usual arguments of the affirmative were clearly presented by Dr. True. The distinction be-tween the natural and supernatural; the arguments for the existence of God, both a priori and a posteriori; the antecedent probability and historic argument for the reality of miracles, were ably discussed. The negative was chiefly a reply to the affirmative; objecting to the positions taken, definitions given, or conclusions reached. The a pos-teriori argument of the affirmative resting on the geologic evidence of especial creations, was thought unsound, as the tendency of the present age is towards the Darwinian theory. Bro. Prentice thought that ere the affirmative could be sustained, the following should be proved: 1. That the inspiration of the Scriptures covers all the scientific utterance in the word of God; 2. That the records shall have been so conserved to us as to afford the basis for a full historic faith: 3. That there is in

G. W. RESOLUTIONS OF THE GERMAN CONFER of the Mission Conference of th

M. E. Church in Germany and Switzerland, held at onn. June 9th, 1866, the following Re ence, I herewith transmit to you for publication: 1. Resolved, That we have listened with the greatest plea ure to the very interesting Centenary discourse of our well-bloved brother, Dr. Warren, for which this Conference tender unto him the heartiest thanks. Desiring that this discours may have its utmost spread, as well in the German as in the English language, Therefore,

2. To request the Book Committee to have this discours printed and published. That we, with the greatest pleasure will endeavor to spread it as far as possible, as well in German yas in Switzerland. That we request Professor Warren to give us an English translation.

3. To have the house the surface of th

he above Resolutions published in the Evange Christian Advocate, and Zion's Heruld. C. L. DOERING, Secretary.

The Minutes of the E. M. Conference leave sev eral blanks which in justice to this charge should be corrected. The statistics for Orrington should read, N. E. Education Society, \$4; Biblical Institute, \$5; Preachers' Claim, \$5.50; and Receipts, \$5.50.

Zion's Berald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866.

Terms of the Herald, \$2.50 per year, in advance

METHODISM IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES While the spirit of Methodism is the same every where, the form of it differs slightly in differen places. While in St. John, we were told by those who have the best opportunity for knowing, that the form of Methodism-the style and manner of worship, and the methods of transacting Church and Conference business-is essentially the same in the Provinces as in the Mother Country. Their ministers are kept on probation four years before being received into the Conference, when they are ordained as Elders. The order and office of Deacon does not exist among them. A class of thirteen fine, intelligent and healthy looking young men was ordained at St. John, this year-the ordination taking place at a public meeting on Monday evening, instead of the Sabbath as with us

Their form of ordination service is very much like ours. The candidates are called to the plat form by the Secretary of the Conterence, who also presents them to the President for ordination, with a speech in which the manner of their call to the ministry, the recognition of that call by the church their preliminary examinations, and their labors on the district, are briefly rehearsed. We liked that much better than the very brief way in which our candidates are presented.

After a brief examination before the audie in almost the same language as with us, the whole congregation is invited to kneel and join in silent prayer that God may fully qualify the candidates for their holy work. The prayer being ended the President of the Conference, assisted by five Elders, laying hands upon the head of each, reads the ordaining prayer, which is as follows:

"Mayest thou receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Christian minister and pastor now committed unto thee by the imposition of hands; and be thou a faithful dispenser of the word of God and of his Holy Sacraments in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the

Then the President presents the ordained candidate with a copy of the Bible and Hymn Book bound in one volume, with the recipient's name written therein, saying:

"Take thou authority to preach the word of God, and to administer the Holy Sacraments in the

This done, they proceed to another, and ordain each in the same way. On this occasion, as a preliminary part of the public exercises, several of the candidates were called upon to relate their experience of conversion, and give an account of their call to the ministry. This was quite an in-

men ordained, in which he impressed upon their minds the idea that "they had nothing else to do

but to save souls."

In their Conference business they arrive at th same results as we do, but generally through different and more laborious method. Instead of three or four presiding elders for a hundred preachers, they have nine chairmen of districts, who, in connection with the president, ex-president and co-delegate of the Conference, constitute the stationing committee. The appointments as first arranged are read in Conference, when any one dissatisfied with his appointment can object and if good reason can be shown to the commit tee, the appointment may be changed. The next day the amended list is read again, and another opportunity is given for objections and changes. The third reading is final, from which there is no appeal, like the reading of our own appointments by the bishop at the close of the Conference These nine chairmen of the districts have their own appointments to make, and they may not be the chairmen for next year; for these are virtually nominated by the preachers of the several districts and appointed by the President of the Conference We believe, from what we saw, that when our presiding elders duly consult with their preachers the appointments as a whole are quite as satisfac torily arranged with us as with them, and at leas with as little suspicion remaining that the elder has selected the best appointment for himself, as will naturally attach to the chairman of the district The chairman of a district, having a separate charge of his own, is not required to visit the other circuits and stations, but gains his knowledge o their condition, necessities and wants from the representation of the preachers or a layman o two from the charge. Hence his knowledge can not be as thorough as our elders can obtain from their four annual visits to every station.

At their district meetings just before Confer ence, over which the chairman presides, the char acters of all the preachers on the district are tho oughly examined, as well as the preachers on pro bation in the studies assigned them. In all the things our Provincial brethren are more thorough than we. Spurious and unsound material is tho oughly eliminated from among them before can didates are received into full connection with the Conference. The ministerial character with them is very sacredly guarded. Supernumeraries, when unable to preach, are not allowed to engage in secular business; if they do thus engage, their names are dropped from the Minutes, and they fall into the rank of local preachers. Travelin preachers have but one work, and are watche over with a jealous eye for the honor of the caus lest they yield to temptations to partially seculariz themselves.

Their Children's Fund relieves the societi from the dread of large families in the ministry They have to pay no more to their preacher if he has a dozen children than if he has but one, or even none. The claims of these children are met from the Children's Fund-a very wise arrangement, which we doubt not many of our own societies would be glad to have established among hem. They have two classes of societies-de pendent and self-sustaining. For the dependent -that is, those which are unable without help to meet the full claims of the preacher-a contingent fund is provided for the purpose of meeting any such deficiency. While this plan is in successful operation, no preacher need hesitate on the ground of support about going to one of the feeble appointments. We have long been of the opinion that some such arrangement should be inaugurated and sustained among us, to secure a supply of the necessary talent for the feebler portions of our work.

The statistics of their Conference, as given by their Secretary, are as follows: 314 churches, valued at \$496,105; 74 parsonages, estimated at \$100,965; 16 supernumerary and 123 traveling chers, 119 local preachers, 848 class leaders. 15.275 church members, and 1,961 on triol, 979 Sunday Schools, 1,936 officers and teachers, 14,478 Sunday School scholars. For the Missionary Society they raised last year \$13,421.33: Contingent Fund, \$1,186.24; Supernumerary Fund, \$2,183.51; Education Fund, \$686.69. Only six preachers were received on trial this

With them attendance upon class meetings is a ondition of membership; and so far as health and ircumstances will allow, they all attend class

When the members enter their pews for public orship they are accustomed to kneel and pray: hey do the same when they return to their seat after having partaken of the Sacrament. The order of exercises in public worship is much the same as with us, except in the manner of reading and singing the hymns. The minister gives out the number of the hymn, or the page on which i may be found; then, if they have an organ, the une is played through once; the preacher now reads one stanza, which is afterwards sung; then nother is read and sung in the same manner as the first, and so on through the hymn, alternately eading and singing one stanza at a time. If they have no organ, the hymn is simply read and sung as above, with organ accompaniment omitted This order with the hymn prevails, we were told in prayer and class meetings as well as in the pub lic congregation—the worshipers always rising when they sing-though sometimes only two lines are read before singing, then two more, and so on through the hymn. This order in singing, we were told, prevails throughout the Wesleyan con

nection in England, as well as in the Provinces. Their classes are arranged on the old Wesleyar plan, the men and women for the most part in sep arate classes of only about twelve members each

Female leaders for the women are common. They generally have two services on the Sab bath, morning and evening, the afternoon being devoted to the Sunday School. They usually have preaching once of an evening during th week, and one prayer meeting.

If we have incorrectly or unfairly stated any thing above, we will thank any one to correct us

CREED AND COVENANT OF ANDOVER SEMINARY.

We copy below from the Congregationalist th 'Creed and Covenant" recently adopted by the chapel church, connected with the Theological Seminary at Andover. We presume that this docu ment was prepared and shaped by the ingenious pen of Dr. Park. who, about a year ago denie respectability" to any but a Calvinist. The horn of Calvinism have been very successfully concealed in this creed, except a slight indication of it in th few lines given in italics; and even that might easily be explained, so as to satisfy the scruples of an Arminian conscience. If this is all, and the ful measure of Christian doctrine believed by them in here fairly indicated, they might as well run up the Arminian flag at once, and cease to sail under doubtful colors.

It looks to us, however, like a creed that has bee prepared with a great deal of care, with reference more to concealing than revealing the real "Sub stance of Doctrine," and arranged as a good fisher man would adjust his bait, so as to entirely cover the hook with which he intends to catch the unwa ry fish. If that was made to catch intelliger Arminians with, we doubt whether it will be very successful, as they are not quite prepared to sub scribe to the Westminster Catechism and the old confessions of faith, so heartly endorsed by repre sentatives of that church in the " National Conver tion of Congregational Churches" held in Boston

You now appear, in the presence of Christ and o His people, to make profession of your Christia His people, to make prof We trust that you have well considered th nature of this transaction; and that you perform i with a deep sense of your own weakness, and you unworthiness to utter these vows unto the living

He, which hath begun a good work in you, will perform it unto the day of Jesus Christ.

You will now listen to the Creed adopted by this

We believe in the existence of One only living and personal God; the Creator, Preserver, and Supreme Ruler of the universe, who worketh all things according to the counsel of His own will, and whose government is holy, just, and good.

We believe that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments were given by inspiration of God; and that they are the only authoritative record of the Divine Will. the Divine Will.

We believe that God is revealed in the Scrip tures, as the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, these three being in all Divine attributes equal.

We believe that man has fallen from the state of innocence in which he was created; and that con innocence in which he was created; and that con-sequently all mankind are destitute of holiness, until renewed by the Holy Spirit.

We believe that God so loved the world, that he

gave His Only Begotten Son to die for its redemp-tion; that our Lord Jesus Christ took upon him-self our nature, and by His obedience, sufferings, self our nature, and by his obscience, sustering, and death, made an atonement sufficient for the salvation of all men; and that forgiveness of sin and eternal life, are therefore freely offered to all who repent of sin, with faith in Christ.

We believe that, in the same love in which God gave His Son, to die, he has also sent the Holy Spirit to make His truth effectual; that, through this gracious influences alone, men are convinced of

Spirit to make His truth effectual; that, through His gracious influences alone, men are convinced of sin, renewed, and sanctified; and that those who are thus led to repentance, having been chosen in Christ, before the foundation of the world, will be kept by the power of God, through faith, unto salvation.

We believe that for the comfort and strengthening of His followers, and for testimony to His truth, our Lord has established in the world a visible church; that it is the duty of all Christians to enter into covenant with it, professing thus their enter into covenant with it, professing thus their faith in Christ, and observing the Ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper; that it is the privi lege of believing parents to consecrate their chil-dren also to God in Baptism; and that all believ-ers, visibly united, though called by different names, are the one body of Christ, sacredly bound to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.

We believe that there will be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and of the unjust; that all must give account to Christ of the deeds done in the body; and that the wicked will go away into everlasting punishment, and the righteous into While we declare, in this form, the faith which

we believe to have been once delivered to th saints, we do not restrict the freedom of our brethren in the interpretation of God's word.
We reserve to ourselves the right to accept, from those who may hereafter join us, other evangelica forms of faith whenever they shall seem to us necessary to the liberty of the gospel.

Do you accept this as the declaration of you

COVENANT. You do now solemuly acknowledge the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, to be your God forever. You avow that you love Him supremely. You cheerfully dedicate yourselves to His service. You gratefully enter into covenant with Him, a your most constant and faithful Friend. In humble reliance upon His ald, you avow your purpose to seek habitual communion with Him in prayer; to give diligent attention to His Word and Ordiost constant and faithful Friend. In humb nances; to prize above all things else, the honor His kingdom; and to adorn the doctrine of Go our Saviour, by a blameless life.

Striving thus to be perfect as He is perfect, you

bumbly trust in the atoning blood of Christ for the pardon of your sins; you depend upon the infinite Grace of the Holy Spirit for your sanctification; committing your soul to Him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of his glory, with exceeding item. oy.
You also enter into fraternal covenant with this

Church; that you will study its peace, its purity, and its liberty; that you will love and watch over its members as brethren; and that you will so order your life as to do honor to its faith and ordi nances by your example.

Do you thus covenant with God and his people?

We, then, the members of this Church, now enter into solemn covenant with you. We affectionately welcome you to fellowship with us, in our commun-

entitled to all the privileges of His church.

promise to watch over you, so long as you conti with us, and faithfully to seek your growth in Hi likeness, and conformity to His example.

And now, beloved in the Lord, let it be impresse upon your minds that you have entered into obliga tions the most sacred of your life. You are compassed about with a great cloud of witnesses. These yows will follow you to the bar of God. You will give account of them to Christ, at His coming. May the God of all grace strengthen and keep you! The very God of peace sanctify you wholly! Faithful is He that calleth you. He speaks to you to-day, saying, "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid. Not as the world giveth, give I unto you. As the Father hath loved me, so have I loved you. The Father himself loveth you, because ye have loved me. These things have I spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace. Be of ions the most sacred of your life. You are con unto you, that in me ye might have peace.

THE CENTENNIAL 1766-1866." The above is the title of the Centenary documents

heretofore announced in our columns, and brought out by N. Tibbals, New York. It is about the size of Harper's Weekly, with eight four columned pages of very interesting reading mattter, and eight pages of pictorial illustrations, all designed to present Methodism as it was a hundred years ago, or as it is now. On the first page we have a good likeness of John Wesley, with four other scenes, representing an itinerant on horseback, with the motto The world is my parish;" a class meeting; outdoor preaching; and a death bed scene. Further on we have the likenesses of several noble women; also of the bishops, and many other Methodists, living and dead-some of them very good likenesses. others not quite perfect, but as a whole very good. The reading matter is varied and excellent, with a hundred historical facts and anecdotes, and all for the paltry sum of twenty-five cents. There are two easons why every Methodist should buy a copy First, because it is an interesting document to read. and valuable for preservation; and, secondly, because the profits on all sold in New England, are to be devoted to the "Memorial Chapel" of the Weslevan University. The latter consideration alone ought to secure the sale of at least 100,000 copies in New England. Who can hesitate to invest so small a sum when the cause of benevolence as well as our own profit and pleasure is to be promoted thereby? It would not be unwise for those who can afford it, to buy and give a copy to each of their children, to the poor members of the church around them, and also to some of their neighbors of other denominations. Send on your orders at once to J

THE CHURCH SOUTH IN ILLINOIS .- We clip the following spicy editorial from the Central of July

We are glad to hear that the missionaries of the Church South have gone into Southern and Middle Illinois. We bespeak for them kind treatment. The Northern people will never subject them to the persecutions our preachers have suffered in the South. We not only claim for them equal protection, though they were traitors to our country, we rejoice that they have trampled under their own feet an old falsehood about the plan of Separation

They have our most hearty assent to going North, and we hereby inform them for the hundredth time that we are going Sonth—all over the South. We believe they will have success in the North. Why not? They know their men. The Sons of Liberty, now not under military ban, will welcome them. We will go South and preach to negroes who are loyal, they may go North and preach to whites who are not. In their reports the missionaries boast of re not. In their reports the missionaries boast of taking in " the best citizens. Of course they take

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA for July is out. I ontains articles on the origin of the Gospels, Bi ble Doctrine of Divorce, Christianity and Islamism Utilitarianism, Life of the Patriarch Cyril, Instru mentality of Truth in Regeneration, and Biblical THE ZION'S ADVOCATE issues a circular giving

brief account of the destructive fire in Portland stating that the subscription list and account book of the Advocate were saved, and that publication wil be resumed as soon as possible. Tae office for the present will be at the residence of J. W. Colcord one of the editors, corner of Pearl and Cumberland

METHODIST CHURCH IN DETROIT, MICH.-The corner stone of a new M. E. Church was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, in Detroit on Tuesday, July 3d. The building is to be 123 feet long by 58 wide, and will seat 1,212 people. It is to cost about \$130,000, and will probably be completed by September. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs J. H. McCarty and J. M. Buckley.

THE CHRISTIAN MIRROR.-We have received a circular from the publishers of the Christian Mirror, stating that on account of the fire in Portland, which destroyed nearly all of the property of the office, its issue will be suspended for two or three weeks. The subscription list and account books were fortunately saved, and may be found for the present in Portland, at 427 Congress Street.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for June treats of The Roman Element in Civilization; The Sea Fish eries Commission; Venetian Relazioni; Rawlin Ancient Monarchies of the East; Baker's Explorations in Central Africa; Colonial Policy in the Gov. rnment of Colored Races; Edmond About; Distr.

EXCURSION TO THE SEASIDE.—The Methodists of Boston and vicinity are expecting to unite in ar excursion to Rockport on the 24th or 25th of this nonth, under the management of a Committee chosen at the Preachers' Meeting. The details of the excursion will be given next Sabbath.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for July contains articles on the following subjects: God in our His. tory; Fichte; The Character of Dante; Ruchert The Method of Christian Charity; Miss Marti neau's History of England; The National Academy of Design; Ecce Homo; Review of Current Lit

A CARD TO AUTHORS .- Mr. Henry Hoyt, the pub. lisher, of No. 9 Cornhill, has issued a card to au. thors, which can be found in another column. is deserving of careful attention.

Rev. T. W. Lewis, Missionary of the M. R. Church to South Carolina, arrived in Worcester on Tuesday, the 10th inst., direct from Charleston, 8 C. His wife preceded him a few weeks, and has been stopping at the hospitable house of L. W Pond, Esq. Bro. Lewis, on the evening of his ar. rival, spoke at a festival of the Webster Square Church, and gave an entertaining account of the work in the South and the condition of affairs there

Books and Periodicals Received. Catalogue of Baker University, Baldwin City, Kansas; J. W. Horner, A. M., President; 235 s'audents.

Mexico. Hon. Robert Dale Owen's Letter on French Interention in Mexico. The Musical Pioneer. A truly valuable little monthly of pages, at 50 cents per annum; New York: 459 Broome Street. J. Huntington & Co. Catalogue of the Pr widence Seminary and Musical Institute East Greenwich, R. I.; Rev. J. T. Edwards, A.M., Principsi

Littell's Living Age; Boston: Littell & Son The Fruitful Bough; the Centenary Sermon preached be bre the Newark Conference, by Rev. J. T. Crane, D.D.

The R. I. Schoolmaster, for July; Providence, R. I. Phemie Keller; New York: Harper & Bros.; Boston: E. Poutton & Co.

LETTER FROM COLORADO CONFERENCE. MR. EDITOR:-The fourth session of our Con-

ference has just closed with that usual event, the reading of the appointments for the ensuing year This session was of peculiar interest on severa accounts. THE PLACE OF MEETING

was in the beautiful little city of Empire, almost immediately under the snowy range of the Rocky Mountains. It would not be called much of a city compared with your great city of Boston, but the it has a future, and when the Pacific Railroad passe through it, and these grand old mountains echo with the thunder of passing trains, this city wi arise and shine. While we were sitting in counc as a Conference devising measures that shall bles the church when the little Conference of ten shall have grown to a hundred, we saw that a few year would make the fifty houses of this little city five thousand, and cover all these green openings with husv life. The same snow-white peaks will the look as serenely down upon it as they did upor us, and send down at morning and evening, and at noon-day, the most cooling and invigorating breezes. The oldest inhabitant never has seen these mountains entirely disrobed of their winter nows.

ion with our Lord. In His name, we declare you THE SUCCESS ATTENDING THE WORK. On every charge there has been prosperity. The isiness interests of the Territory have been very much depressed by the continuance of famin prices, so that all we hoped a year ago has not bee ealized, yet we were able to report an increase of over thirty per cent. in membership. The mission ry collections increased over fifty per cent., givs this year \$15.10, which for a Conference num bering but 339 members, probationers and local preachers, is not very bad. A corresponding enlargement of the Sunday School interest has taken place. Compared with last year we have gained four schools, 23 officers and teachers, 119 scholars 70 in Sunday School expenses. Church building has been retarded by the hard times, and but one church was erected during the year. The preacher found a liberal support, aided by missionary appropriation. The church has been taking root for good development the coming year. Let us pray that it may be so, and that great success may attend the efforts made during the year in building churches and converting souls. An earnest report in favor of Church Extension was adopted, looking to the prominence and prosperity of the church in the Territory.

> THE ILLNESS OF BISHOP BAKER. The Bishop suffered from the fatigue of the long coach ride on the plains. When on his way up among the mountains. June 19, we noticed he was troubled to articulate in speaking, and after arriving at Empire the difficulty rather increasing, on vorst fears were confirmed; for on calling a physician it was found that he had a partial paral vsis of the left side of the face and throat, render ing it almost impossible for him to either speak 0 whisper. He was confined to the house during the entire session of the Conference, so that we lost much of the benefit we expected to derive from his visit among us. We met daily in his room and went through the business of the session, but in the public services there was a vein of sadness caused by his misfortune. At the close of the session he had recovered sufficiently to be moved in an ambulance, and he thus started for home. If the hardships of the plains do not overcome him, he may arrive home in safety. We know the whole church will feel saddened by this news that her faithful servant has begun to yield to the weight of years that are upon him. We join his eastern friends in the prayer that he may yet be spared nany years to bless the church by his labors and

In common with the older Conferences, the phrase "to be supplied" occurs far too often in our list of appointments. In our case just one half the charges are to be supplied, far too great a proportion when it is remembered that the most of these places are totally destitute of ministerial la bor. There is no one to bury the dead, marry the plighted, and educate the children in the principles of Christianity. These new fields in the far West must soon be supplied, whether the East is supplied or not, for some denomination can always supply these; but here is no one. Some of th educated young men of the East, who are full of zeal and dyspepsia, can here gain more zeal and throw off the dispepsia, beside doing an amount of good that will perfectly surprise them, after being used to the staid habits of the East. What shall be done for more laborers for all the broad fields of the church? Cannot the Centenary year revive the zeal of the young men in our schools, and send them through the Holy Spirit the Macedonian cry? Young man, sayest thou there are yet four months and then cometh the harvest? hold I say unto you, lift up your eyes and look on the fields, north, south, east and west, in the lomestic and foreign missions of the church, for they are white already unto harvest. CENTENARY MOVEMENTS.

THE ALARMING SCARCITY OF MEN.

By virtue of our connection with the general hurch, our Centenary comes when our Conference s four years old. The plan adopted is four-fold. Church building here is to be pushed rapidly forward under the stimulus of this year. Colorado Seminary at Denver is to be partly endowed. The connectional funds are to go to Garrett Biblical lastitute at Evanston, Ill. And finally a Conference agent was appointed to secure the grant to the Conference of gold and sliver mines to become Conference concern, either to be sold at some for ture time, or to be developed and worked in the name of the Conference. It is expected that prop erty ultimately worth half a million of dollars w be secured by this agent. And I may write what is no secret here, that the agent, Rev. John D. Dyel will himself grant the Conference full half this amount. Beside being a faithful and succession pioneer preacher, in his travels after the scattere miners of the country, he has secured a large amount of valuable mining property which he now purposes to give the church in this manner. W. W. BALDWIN.

Black Hawk, C. T., June 26.

under Gen. Gablenz, were completely broken up,

and 20 guns captured besides large numbers of

chin by storm. Gitzchin is on the western slope

position between Josefstadt and Koeniggratz. The

another battle was fought, lasting twelve hours.

The Austrian position was finally carried by storm.

and at night the Prussian cavalry was pursuing the

enemy to the gates of Koeniggratz. The Prussians

claim to have captured 14,000 unwounded prisoners

and 116 cannon, up to the evening of the 4th. The

ountain country and the Austrian fortresses are

now passed, with the exception of a few fortresses

which it is said are of no more avail than those

already captured have proved to be. The Prussians

amediately secures a general armistice, or calls

the Emperor of Austria, concurring in the ideas ex-

pressed in the Emperor Napoleon's letter of Jun-

11, to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, cedes Venetia

to the French Emporer and accepts his meditation

for the conclusion of a peace. The Emperor Napo-

leon has hastened to respond to the summons and

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to July 14.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from July 7 to July 14

Letters Received from July 7 to July 14.

J C Allen—O W Adams—J W Adams—R G Adams—J Brackett—S Beek—J Bunding—B S Boulter—H Bassett—H L Bray—Bixby & Phillips—G Butcher—E Brackett—S Healt—H S Booth—I B Bigelow—E L Barnap—J W Bemis—M Barrows—W R Burnham—A P Burgess—E A Braman—E Benton—Carlton & Porter—G F Copp—L Clement—G C Corbin—S H Colburn—G W Curr—V A Cooker—Robert Clark—H Chase—I Crocksford—John Crosbie—A Chifee—S B Currier—J Cobb—Otis Cole—W J Cliflord—J A Clark—A J Copeland—T M Cousens—G C Davison—R W Drinker—J Dexter—A C Dutton—D S Dexter—D W Davison—R W Drinker—J Dexter—A C Dutton —D S Dexter—D W Davison—R Hadley—E B Haff—J Harriman—I E Hath—W O Holway—L Herrick—W J Hambleton—F Hovey—L L Hanscom—J Hooper—J L Hyde—C E Hall—C D Ingraham—J H James—G Johnson—E S Jenkins—W S Jones—L Johnso—H E Johnson—F C Kimball—J King—J D King—A L Kendall—J O Knowies—G K Knolwton—A S Ladd—W W Lothrop—W G Leonard—E J Loomis—G A Miller—J K Masterman—J Mooar—H Mattison—J Molillan—A Pertengill—C Pyke—A L Pratt—S W Robinson—P Rowell 2—W C Roble—P H Rece—O H Smith—A R Sylvester—F Sears—J B Smith—J F Sheffield—R G Stewart—H H Sherman—F K Stratton—R Sanderson—B F Stinson—I Taggart—A Todd—D P Thompson—A S Townsend—D M True—C Wangin—S W Hostan—T Willen—W H Upton—A H Wiltham—J P Weeks—M C Wangin—S W Westgate—J W Willett—A W Waterhouse—N D William—T W Wilnen—P J Leonar—D D W Sawyer—A Sanderson—B J. P. Mages, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

Marriages.

In Taunton, June 4th, by Rev. J. W. Willett, Mr. Charles M. Stubbs, of New Bedford, to Miss Naomi S. Pratt, of Taunton; June 12th, Mr. Edmund A. Converse to Miss Ella A. Taylor, both of T.; June 15th, Mr. John Green to Miss Ann E. Gardner, both of T.; July 10th, in the Central M. E. Church, Mr. Dwight B. Hazen, of the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbaham, to Miss Cynthia P. Botton, of Taunton.

At the Bridgton House, in Bridgton, Me., July 8th, by Rev. G. F. Cobb, Mr. John F. Charles, of Fryeburg, to Miss Elizabeth A. Walker, of Stowe.

In South Liverman, Me. July 8th, by Box. For State of Present Me.

In South Livermore, Me., July 8th, by Rev. Frances Grove-or, Mr. William S. Moore to Miss Louisa B. Hewett, both of

Jivermore. In Farmington, Me., at the Parsonage, by Rev. G. Wingate, Ioses S. Parker, of Farmington, to Nancy R. Yeaton, of New

Sharon.
In China, Me., July 4th, by Rev. M. W. Newbert, Mr. Geo.
W. Applebee to Miss Mary E. Chase, both of Palmyra, Me.
In Patten, July 3d, by Rev. B. A. Chase, Mr. Lorenzo W.
Hackett to Miss Sarah Albina Palmer, of Patten, Me.
In York, Me, July 3, by Rev. J. Collins, Mr. John Dennett,
Of Kittery, to Miss Annie M. Thompson, of York; same day,
in York, Mr. Rhasa P. Perkins to Annie M. Wilson, both of
Kittery.

he Institute Chapel, Concord, N. H., July 9th, by Rev. nes Donaldson, Rev. True Whittier to Mrs. L. A. Cram.

Special Aotices.

HERALD CALENDAR.

Camp Meeting, at Yarmouthport, Mass., begins Aug. 7. Ministerial Association at Keene, N. H., Aug. 9, 10.

Camp Meeting, at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., begins Aug

Camp Meeting, at Sterling Junction, begins Aug. 27.
Hedding Camp Meeting, at Epping, N. H., begins Aug. 27.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

THE HERALD FOR PORTLAND SUBSCRIBERS.—Our subscribers in Portland will find their Heralds, Repositories, etc., at C. K. Babb's Store, No. 9 Clapp's Block. The Minutes of the Maine Conference for this vicinity are at the same place.

CAMP MEETING AT MACHIAS .- By leave of Providence

THE WHITE MOUNTAIN MINISTERIAL ASSOCIA

WILLIMANTIC CAMP MEETING. - This meeting already advertised to commence Aug. 27th, will be on the old

ready advertised to commence Aug. 27th, will be on the old ground, with the following arrangements: Board during the meeting, \$3.50; Dinner, 50 cents; Tea or Breakfast, 40 cents, commencing Wednesday morning till the

Business Aotices.

GARDINER DISTRICT—CHARGE

Bowdoinham, 4, 5; Harpswell, 11, 12.

J. COLBY. GARDINER DISTRICT-Change of Time.

Camp Meeting, at Willimantic, Conn., begins Aug. 27. Camp Meeting, at E. Livermore, Me., begins Aug. 27.

Rev. L. R. Thayer, D.D., Newtonville, Mass

Mendon, Mass., July 13th.

Camp Meeting, at Charleston, Me., begins Aug. 10. Camp Meeting, at Hamilton, Mass., begins Aug. 20.

Camp Meeting, at Keunebunk, Me., begins Aug. 20.

sia and Italy in order to obtain an armistice.

ECHO TO DR. EDDY.

Entron :- I have never seen Dr. Eddy, but my with him for an advance in ministerial the Pine Tree State; for the claims have entably low, and the effect is to beggar the ers and the people, and to send the best men the State. I heard a presiding elder say on rence floor this spring, that the ministers strict did not receive enough by twenty nt. to give them a comfortable support; and ministers that have had to draw on their e resources to meet current expenses. Why

Because public opinion needs cultivation. The nle have hardly waked up to the matter, or reits importance or necessity.

the ministers have been afraid to assert their We are too timid, brethren; let us labor for and souls with all our might, and not be afraid our estimates put where they ought to be, t left at the low point where the men of weak think they can reach them. By hard study, ricing, and diligent labors, let us fulfill our part, then call on all to meet theirs.

Sometimes the presiding elders at Quarterly Meetings fail to faithfully tell the official brethren duties in this respect. I know one who told that they should put the estimate where it ht to be, and not where they thought they could So the same Committee raised the claim at e \$150, and this was paid, beside a donation of and on the strength of this the charge laid its upon having almost any minister they asked The effect of this low policy is,

The minister and family feel like a muzzled while treading out the corn; they are all the rhile afraid that the expense will outrun the in-The coat must be worn threadbare, the rill it is brown, etc.

The people feel mean that their minister and family are not cared for, and cannot make a deappearance abroad; they have not confidence v so much need; yea, such a policy empties the ference of just that class of men, and always Dr. Eddy's pertinent and pithy suggestions be heeded, and that Chestnut Street and the leads to a point only 25 feet distant in a direct line. ingor appointments will lead the way. If Dr. had been at the East Maine Conference he ould have been pleased to hear a laymen's report his subject, which was timely and able-a credit concerned-and was ordered to be published Zion's Herald, but has not appeared. These d laymen show that the increase of ministers' ries has not by any means kept pace with that ther things, and that it was their solemn conon that twenty per cent. should be added at So that East Maine is moving in the right th. We thank God and take courage. The morng dawns "Down East." We hope on, hope ever. SIGMA.

THE CENTENARY CARD.

Mr. EDITOR :- Our Centenary Committee have dered Centenary Cards for subscriptions. It eems to me that the General Committee, or the which would be valuable. The connectional objects heir gifts, and some reason why they should give by the civil courts. each. The design of our Committee was this: To issue a card (perhaps the size of common note per) on this plan :

First. Some of the benefits received through Methodism. Secondly. The objects of Centenary offering:

Connectional; 2. Local, with a space left for fgures, which any contributor may wish to enter gainst either. In connection with each object, ther on the face or back of the card, should be aced some of the reasons for giving to it. Thirdly. A Centenary certificate, showing how

such and to what object any individual has given. The form could be printed the same as other certifiites, and each card filled out, under the supervision would be a matter of interest, as it would show

Fourthly. I would place somewhere on this card every Methodist man, woman and child to take a 5.000,000 as the grand Centenary token of a [ethodistic brotherhood, and an all-conquering Half a million of dollars would be well bestowed."

These cards should be offered to every member of our congregations. I am glad to hear the "sound the coming flood, rolling along from the West, dding the East and the North to arise and be oing." Let the East and the North gird themselves or the work. Let them, by golden bands thrown round and round our Methodism, as by the diviner Impathies of heavenly love, say to the West and oall the earth, " Methodism is one and inseparable low and forever." C. MUNGER. Skowhegan, Me., July 3

PERSONAL.

On Monday, July 23d, Bishop Janes is expected o dedicate the new M. E. Church at Garrison's, N. . Conference; and on Friday, the 27th instant, he to dedicate another at the Windsor Locks, N. Y. Conference.

Rev. Dr. Wentworth, of Trov, will deliver the ddress before the students of Fort Plain Female

College, on the 27th instant. Rev. H. Cox. D.D., of St. Louis, Mo., has been ansferred to the California Conference, and will

He will make his journey via New York. Hon. B. F. Mudge, late of Lynn, has been elected by the regents of " The State Agricultural Col-Geology and Natural History.

oon go to his field of labor on the Pacific Coast

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Domestic Twenty-nine ships are now building in Maine. The crops in Missouri promise a fair yield.

A little ship 28 feet long and four tons burthen ft New York for Europe, on the 9th inst. The total receipts of internal revenue for the year ending June 30th were \$306,000,000.

A fire occured in Philadelphia, on the 12th inst. lestroying \$2,000,000 of property.

The people of Philadelphia are following the example of Boston in constructing free public baths. The reports of the crops in the South and Southwest are cheering. Ford and Kimball's extensive iron foundry, was

arnt in Concord, July 13th. Loss 60,000. President Johnson has given \$1,000 in aid of the

on the 7th inst. On the 5th inst. \$500,000 worth of property was stroyed by fire in New Orleans. The Oddfellows were the chief losers.

The Indian Council at Fort Laramie proved to a farce. The Indians flatly refused to make

leace unless all troops and travel are withdrawn from their hunting grounds. The corner stone of the building for the Chil-

is located on Tremont Street, near the foot of Common Street. The Union Stock-yards of Chicago, Ill., consist

of 345 acres, of which 70 acres are covered with plank and the block pavement; 215,000 gallons of water are consumed daily.

P. A. Sinnott, a Fenian "patriot," caused Head entre Stephens to be arrested in Boston, on the lith inst. His claims are for 24 lectures, at \$14 Representatives, has been re-nominated for re-elecper lecture, and \$900 for traveling expenses, etc. Labor being plenty the laborers in Portland have struck for higher wages. Most of the strikers have been receiving daily supplies from the city,

but these have been ordered to be cut off. Another branch of the "Old Elm" on Boston common was blown off last week. In 1860 the ortherly half of the tree was blown down. The butt of the part which was then split off measured half inches in diameter.

ion, at the steamer Star of the West, on her entrance into Charleston harbor, Jan. 9th, 1861, has een taken to Washington.

The Savannah Board of Aldermen has adopted an dinance prohibiting colored persons from entering the public park, unless nurses having white children with them. Policemen at the gates will enforce the order.

James Stephens, Central Organizer of the Fenians, arrived in Boston on the 10th inst. He says he shall return to Ireland, this year, and enter into mortal struggle for Irish liberty. Ireland must be free soon or never. He wants money.

A sword was on exhibition at the Orphan's Fair at Washington. It was to be given to the officer who received the most votes, each vote costing a dollar. Gen. Howard received 1,355 votes and the sword, through the exertions of his colored friends Gen. Thomas had 1,205 votes.

Dry goods to the amount of \$137,000,000 were nported at New York during the fiscal year ending with June. It is calculated that \$100,000 of these went to the South. The average yearly importations for the ten years ending in 1865, were \$77,-000,000.

M essrs. E. A. & G. R. Meneely, of West Troy N. Y., the successful bell founders, have received some ten tons of fine copper and tin metal, which formerly constituted a portion of the machinery of the famous rebel ram Merrimac. This metal will be cast in bells.

The city government of Portland has appointed committees to establish grade, widen, locate and discontinue streets in the burnt district. An order was also passed instituting a committee on a public park and a market in the burnt district. The burnt district has been accurately surveyed and found to cover an area of 327 acres.

A Mr. Marble and son have been blasting and excavating a ledge in Lynn, Mass., for the last fifteen ask for a more powerful or popular minister that | years. Their object is to find a "dungeon." where pirates are said to have hidden treasure. Mr. Marble digs under guidance of the "spirits." They while human nature remains what it is. I have made him blast a crooked tunnel about 150 in length. One portion of it, 75 feet in length,

> A St. Louis dispatch says the steamers running on the Missouri River are making immense profits, this season, varying from \$17,000 to \$50,000. The distance run by these steamers is 6350 miles, and requires, without unusual interruption, from seventy to ninety days. The present season has been uncommonly favorable. The number of boats next year will be much larger, and the competition will be so great that some of them will lose money.

On the 1st inst., Gen. Grant issued an order for the protection of U.S. officers, and loyal citizens generally. The order charges the military commanders to arrest and confine those who commit crimes against loyal citizens, and whom the civil authorities neglect or are unable to arrest. The prisoners are to be delivered up when the proper judicial tribunal is ready and willing to try them.

The Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina has Book Concern might issue something of the kind, yielded the adjudication of freedmen's claims and grievances to the State courts, because the Legisthe same. The local object could be furnished lature has repealed all laws unequally affecting the om each Conference, and inserted on the Confer- civil rights of whites and blacks. Claims for wages nce Cards. Our people need to have placed before are excepted. The Bureau reserves the right to hem, in the briefest possible style, the objects of resume jurisdiction over any case unfairly treated

> A festival to the New England teachers of the freedmen, was given in Boston, on the 12th inst., under the auspices of the New England Freedmen's and Union Commmission. The teachers are at home on a vacation. They say that some of their advanced scholars are capable of taking charge of schools. The teachers believe the schools would be broken up if the protection of the Bureau and the soldiers was withdrawn.

Up to Thursday evening the Mayor of Portland had received contributions amounting to \$143.655. The millers in Oswego, N. Y., have sent 100 barrels of flour. Over \$50,000 in gold had been subscribed in Montreal, on the evening of the 10th inst. In New York collections to the amount of \$80,000 reported, on the 13th inst. Concord's case contributions will reach about \$6,000. Gardiner, who are entitled by contribution to the benefits of Me., \$1.100; the city government of Lowell, Mass., \$10,000; Burlington, Vt,, \$1,100; Albany, N. Y., \$8,500: Worcester, \$4,000: Fall River, \$2,000, and ishop Morris' Centenary figures, with the appeal Taunton, Mass., \$1,175. Up to the 12th inst., Boston has contributed \$101,000. Rev. Dr. Chickering place in one of those classes, and thus roll up the says that, as regards the sorrow and desolation prevailing there, "the half has not been told.

Educational -The Commencement exercises of Amherst College began on the 9th inst. The college has furnished 697 ministers, of whom 70 are foreign missionaries. Of the graduates and students, 158 were in the national service. Geo. Peabody made another gift of \$100,000 to

the Peabody Institute established by him at South Danvers, Mass. A report is in circulation that Prof. Upham, of

Bowdoin College, will resign his Professorship at the next Commencement. The Junior and Sopho more classes have unanimously signed a petition asking him to remain.

Gen. Sherman in Boston.-The hero of Atlanta and of "Sherman's march," reached this city on Friday of last week. His reception at the way stations and in Boston was such as was to be expected from a people anxious to welcome a citizen whom they respected and loved, and whom they were proud to call an American general. By prearrangement, Gen. Sherman left the cars at Brookline, about four mile from Boston, and from thence was accompaned to this city by the city authorities, together with an escort of military and police. The oute was a pleasant, circuitous one, through Roxbury, and down Washington, Tremont and Court Streets, Boston. While the procession was marching up Tremont Street Gen. Sherman recognized ege," Manhattan, Kansas, to the Professorship of Lieut, Col. A. W. Tebbetts, of the Massachusetts 33d regiment, and beckoned to him. The Colonel stepped toward the General's carriage and received a hearty greeting from his old leader. Quite a sensation was created at one point by the presentation to the General of a beautiful boquet by one of his old soldiers. The procession finally reached the Revere House, where the General stopped as the guest of the city. After a brief interval the General appeared on the balcony and addressed the crowd in Bowdoin Square, after a few words from Mayor Lincoln. The General expressed his feeling of deep thankfulness and obligation to the citizens for receiving him so kindly. But he would say a few words, only, for he was a stranger, and as a prudent man he should reconnoiter, get acquainted a little, in order to know what to say. The next day, the city authorities took him to the Latin School and other plares in the city, and to Charlestown, Brookline and Cambridge. In the evening he made a speech to the 2d and 33d Masaachusetts regiments testifling of their good soldierly qualities Episcopal Theological Seminary in South Carolina. in particular, and of the Union armies in general; The Methodist and Baptist churches at Jericho and of his confidence in final success, knowing that Corners, Vt., were slightly damaged by lightning Gen. Grant was possessed of the entire plan of the

campaign. On Monday he strrted for New Hampshire. Gen. Sherman looks young for a man forty-six years old. He appears to be of medium height, and quite slim build. His well shaped head is protected and adorned by an abundant growth of black hair; his motions are quick and graceful; his countenance pleasant, genial and inviting, having none of the sternness witnessed in his photographs: dren's Mission Home was laid, on the 12th inst. It from patronizing superciliousness. Such are the impressions received from a first sight of the distinguished guest of our city.

Political-Legislative.

On the 11th inst., the Nebraska Legislature, in joint ballot, elected John M. Thayer and F. W. Tipton to the United States Senate. (Reptblican.) Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of tion to Congress from Indiana.

The Constitutional amendment disfranchising rebels in West Virginia was adopted by 6,922 majority.

A caucus of the Union members of Congress was held at Washington, on the 11th inst. They, with two exceptions, voted to discountenance the Phil-

adelphia Johnson Convention. The friends of temperance, and law and order seven feet in circumference and two feet two and a generally, are organizing in New York city, Brooklyn, and vicinity, to sustain the excise law; \$25,-

The cannon that fired the first shot in the rebel- 000 are to be raised for the fall campaign. The | this time the Austrians acknowledge themselves | corrupt city judges now block the wheels of justice, defeated. It appears that in the battles of June so that unlicensed, law defying, Sabbath breaking 27th, 28th, and also the 29th, two Austrian corps, rumsellers, and keepers of saloons and dancehouses pursue their business unrestrained.

The Johnson National Union Convention, which prisoners, while the Prussians lost not a single gun. s to meet in Philadelphia. Aug. 14th, is supported | The victorious Prussians followed up their sucby President Johnson, Secretary Welles, Gov. Orr, cesses, and on the succeeding day captured Gitz f South Carolina, and the Democratic party generally. The New York News, which was noted for of the mountains that separate Silesia and Bohemia. This battle secured the junction of Prince Frederits disloyalty during the war, also joins the movement, thus walking side by side with Secretary ick Charles' forces with the army of Silesia. Gen. Bendeck's routed forces fied southward to a strong Seward. The Democratic State Executive Committee of Louisiana have merged their party organexultant Prussians delayed not to follow. July 3d ization in the new movement, and selected a full list of delegates to the Convention.

Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, approves the Conention as purposing to unite all conservative men and "if possible, drive from power that Radical party who are daily trampling under foot the Con-

Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, says the movement at Philadelphia is to save the Constitution from its adical Republican enemies, its most bitter foes.

The Union men of the South have issued a call for a Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 1st Monday in September in support of the majority in Congress. The call states that "Rebels and rebel sympathizers assert that the rights of the citizen must belong to the States alone, and under such off the Italian armies. regulations as the respective States choose voluntarily to prescribe. We have seen this doctrine of State sovereignty carried out in its practical results until all authority in Congress was denied. the Union temporarily destroyed, the constitutional rights of the citizens of the South nearly annihilated, and the land desolated by civil war. The time has come when the structure of the Southern States' governments must be laid on constitutional rinciples, or the despotism grown up under an rocious leadership be permitted to remain. We know of no other plan than that Congress now exercise its authority to establish the principle where

by protection is made co-extensive with citizen "Our reliance is in Congress and the great Union party." Thanks to the national power, and spite of "State rights," these men dare openly organize in defense of citizen's rights, which be ore the war were nearly annihilated by the slaveolding, seceding, "State rights" oligarchy. Who oes not wish success to this new Southern moveent for national freedom? The call is signed by Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, W. Stokes, Representative elect from Tennessee, and 24 others.

Foreign.

Garibaldi was slightly wounded, on the 3d inst. Brazil and her allies obtained a victory over the Paraguayans, on the 8th ult. The enemy lost 6,000 killed and wounded and 6 guns. .

There was a grand fete given by the Americans n Paris in celebration of the 4th of July, at which the Prince Imperial was present. A Vera Cruz, Mexico, letter says that the Liber

als have taken Tehuacan by storm, and Talucca, only 40 miles from the City of Mexico, is threatened by the Liberals. At Tabasco the Liberals have disabled a French gunboat An English correspondent in the Italian army re-

marks that it is difficult, indeed almost impossible, for a "correspondent to give any really trustworthy account of events in a country where the press says nothing, the country people know nothing, and you are not allowed to go about and see anything for For the first time the anniversary of American

independence was celebrated on the 4th of July conjointly by British and American war vessels in an English port. All Her Majesty's ships at Portsnouth hoisted the American flag at the main royal mast, and at noon all ships carrying over ten guns fired a national salute of 21 guns.

Professor Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the Daily News of July 4th, suggests that, considering the admirable way in which the Americans have behaved about the Fenian invasion of Canada, the present would be a proper time to consent to an quiry on the Alabama question. "What the inquiry into a case in which they believe they suffered wrong; such an inquiry as honor need not efuse and as the most punctillious honor, on the contrary, would court for its own vindication." Queen Victoria has accepted the resignation of

the ministry, and authorized the Earl of Derby to form a new Cabinet. It is not known what the arrangement will be, but it is said that Earl of Derby has tried to mix in Liberals with the Tories, be cause the people are so hostile to the latter; but it s stated that no Whig will serve with him, because they anticipate that no honor will thus accrue to them from the public. Since the Whig Ministry was dissolved there have have been threatening demonstrations in London, among the lower class es, on the reform question.

The European War .- June 23, Victor Emmanue crossed the Minclo with 100,000 men divided into three corps. Gen. Marmora's purpose was to establish himself between Peschiera and Verona The Austrians are said to have numbered 80,000 men Early in the day the first Italian corps, under Gen. Durango, advanced to the attack. They drove the Austrians from one plateau, the battle beginning at 3 o'clock in the morning, but at noon they found themselves struggling against overwhelming numbers, and as they were not supported by the other two corps they were obliged to retreat after twelve hours' hard fighting. A Paris paper says that the 2d and 3d corps were deceived by a ruse of the Austrians, and that is why the 1st corps was not aided. The fact is said to be this: Early in the day Archduke Albert learning that the 1st corps. forming the left wing, was separated by a long distance from the 2d and 3d corps, sent out 20,000 men in front of the 2d and 3d corps, who, deceived by this manœuvre, thought they were threatened by the bulk of the Austrian army, and kept watching them all day. Meanwhile the 30,000 men of Duran go's corps were attacked by 60,000 Austrians, and ought against them bravely for twelve hours.

The Italians have two other strong forces beside the army which was defeated. Cialdina has 150,-000 men on the Po, and Admiral Persano has a fleet of 50 ships and 1,300 guns with which to make an attack on the Adriatic. Then Garibaldi has a force of 15,000 in the Tyrol. It is conjectured that Garibaldi himself will go with the fleet.

It was officially announced in Prussia, on the 23d ult., that all the North German States had accepted the Prussian alliance, with the exception of Saxony, Hanover, Hesse and Nassau. In agreement with this new coalition, Mecklenburg and Oldenburg have mobilized their armies. They will form a reserve corps with the other corps of Northern Germany. On the 25th ult., the representatives of Anhalt and Waldeck withdrew from the Federal Diet, as was demanded by the coalition of their respective States with Prussia; Luxemburg, Brunswick and Schauenburg Lippe have also withdrawn their representatives.

The Hanoverian army surrendered to the Prusians, on the 29th ult. The whole army numbers. about 18.000 men. Hanover lies between the eastern and western sections of Prussia. After Hanver refused an alliance with Prussia, an official paper at Berlin significantly announced that it was ecessary to take measures to connect the two porons of Prussia. She has filled the principal civil offices of Hanover, Saxony and Hesse Cassel, and will undoubtedly strive to retain them as parts of the Prussian Empire.

The Prussian army invading Austria had a battle Bohemia, June 27th and 28th, near the river Eibe. Both sides claim the victory. An Austrian dispatch says the Prussians lost several thousand men, and retreated into Prussian territory; by this means reventing the union of Prince Frederick Charles' rces with the left wing of the Prussian army, on the east, in Silesia, the two wings being separated by mountains. The Austrians congratulate themselves on Marshal Bendeck's strategical success. The Prussian story is directly the contrary. They claim to have driven the Austrians from the field and captured 8,000 prisoners, numerous trophies guns, etc. The left wing of the Prussian army, in Silesia, had done some skirmishing, and had destroyed the Cracow and Vienna railroad in several places. The Crown Prince of Prussia, commanding the army in Silesia, fought east of the mountains, on the dates mentioned, and claims to have

gained the victory over superior numbers.

Later news heralds great Prussiau triumphs, and

Great economy, in the saving of labor and expense is cla it will answer for the laundry, bath, or toilet, our people will readily appreciate it, and he will, indeed be "O. K." among he Ladies. Give it a trial. Sold by grocers generally.

THE LADIES are in a glow of delight over the Family Dy olors from the celebrated manufactory of Howe & Ste They say the colors surpass anything at the dye-ho

NEW ENGLISH CARPETING AND RUGS, per steamer " Bos orus," from Liverpool, now landing: 24 bales John Crossley & Sons' choice Velvets.

Velvet Rugs, assorted sizes and styles. " Mosale Mats

elegant styles, to which we beg to call the attention of buvers her in the trade or at retail. JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & Co. FRAGRANT SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH .- Read the testi

mony of a few of the many eminent clergymen and their fami-lies of New York City, who, having used the Sozodont for a long time past, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, and give it their cordial commendation: Rev. Thomas Dewitt, Pastor Collegiate Ref. Dutch Church

have now an open country between them and the Rev. J. W. Alexander, D.D., Presbyterian Church, Fifth Austrian capital. And the Federal army is now cut off from the Austrian. Vienna bids fair to be

Rev. J. B. Wakeley, M. E. City Missionary soon occupied by Prussian troops unless Napoleon Rev. W. F. Morgan, D.D., Rector St. Thomas' Church Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., Pastor Fourth Universalis News from Paris, of July 5th, states that after Rev. Samuel Cooke, D.D., Rector St. Bartholomew's Chh. having maintained the houor of his arms in Italy, Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D., Pastor Church of Messiah

> Rev. B. M. Adams, M. E. Church, Duane Street. Rev. Heman Bangs, late Pastor Centenary M. E. Church Rev. W. S. Mikels, Pastor Baptist Church, Sixteenth St. Rev. George Potts, D.D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, Uni-

immediately communicated with the Kings of Prus-Rev. E. E. Rankin, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Forty-See Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D.D., Pastor of Col. Dutch Reformed J W Adams—J W Atkins. D C Babcock—R W Bean—J T Benton—S H Beale—J w Barnes—E Benton. John Capen—J H Chard. C B Dunn. D P-Hulburd (all right)—E Harts-horn —Wm Harrington—W F Howe P M. G Johnson (all right). E CON Grand Constant of the Constant of the Constant of the Constant —J C Newcomb. P M (Bridgeton, Me.)—Thos Powers. P Row-ell. J G Sawyer—Jesse Stone—S F Strout. Maria Thompson —T S Thomas—I Taggart—J O Thompson. N Whitney—Julia M Wilcox—Geo Wingate 2. From G. F. J. Colburn, Doctor Dental Surgery, Newark, N.

The popular Dentifrice known as Van Buskirk's "Sozodont," ocides being a very pleasant addition to the tollet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will proof the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth. eware of Imitations! Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers lay 16. 18t. HALL & RUCKELL, New York. A MODERN MIRACLE!-From old and young, from rich and

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But, bove all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it re ores gray hair to its original color, Use it a few times, and presto, change! the whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the

hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and colis matter. The first application will do good; you will se the natural color returning every day, and before you know it the natural color returning every any, and before you know it, the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it Cheap to Buy, Pleasant to

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genu-ne, manufactured only by R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H.

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE. - Brown's Vermifuge comfits, or Worm Lozenges. — Much sickness, undoubtedly ith children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occa al in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the mos licate child. This valuable combination has been succes ally used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in erad-laring worms, so hurtful to children.

Children having Worms require immediate attention, as neg-

ect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of Worms in Children are often overlooked. ved only by the use of a sure remedy. The combina to not ingredients used in making Brown's "Vermifuge Com-ts" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, New York. Sold by all alers in Medicines, at 25 cents a box. 1y. May 23. MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP with B. T. Babbitt's Pure Con-

centrated Potash or Ready Soup Maker. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of one pound, two pounds, three pounds, six pounds, and twelve pounds, with full directions in English and German, for making Hard Soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, R. James Donatson, Rev. Price Witter to Alls. De Religion both of Concord.

In Claremont, N. H., June 27th, by Rev. S. C. Kellogg, Mr. Geo. D. Kenyon, of Cornish, to Miss Liza. A twood, of Claremont; July 5th, Mr. Geo. H. Reddick, of Crovdon, to Miss Eliza Hall, of Newport; July 8th, Mr. Edward Siddell to Miss Eliza Hall, of Newport; at the Methodist Church, July 11th, Mr. Forres Jewette Moore, of Sacramento City, Cal., to Miss Neille S. Wightman of Claremont.

At Portageville, N. Y., July 11th, by Rev. Gilbert DeLay Matver, Rev. H. F. Fisk, Prof. of Latin in Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, to Miss Anna Green, of Portageville. 70, 72 and 74 Washington St., New York. 1y. Oct. 11. oilet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combina

on with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of La ies and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its rashing properties unrivaled. For sale by all Druggists. D. G. WOODVINE, M.D., Physician and Surgeon, No. 73 Tremont Street, Boston. Office Hours from 9 to 104 A. M., 2 to 44, and 7 to 8, P. M.

References-Rev. H. W. Warren, Cambridgeport; Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, Tremont Street; Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, Zion's Herald; Hon. Thomas Knell, Stafe House; Hon. H. M. Mil-ler, No. 13 Bromfield Street; L. P. Roland, Christian Commission Rooms, No. 5 Tremont Temple. 3mos. April 18. THE LADIES are especially invited to examine our new

Spring Goods—Prints, De Laines, Balmorals, Shawls and Silks—new styles Spring Garments, novelties in Dress Goods, etc., etc. A liberal discount to Preachers' families. No. 94 Innover Street. O. S. CURRIER & Co. tf. March 28. Cholera, Dysentery, Coughs, Colds, and Rheumatism are quickly cured by AMERICAN LIFE DROPS. cop. May 9. DEAFNESS, Discharges from the Ear, and Noises in the lead, radically Cured by the use of the recently discovered regetable Extract OTITINE. Price 2.00 a bottle. For sale

y all Druggists. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 36 Hanover St. coston, Wholesale Agents. eoply. Dec. 20. The Markets.

DEDICATION AT MENDON.—The church recently purchased and re-modeled by the M. E. Society in Mendon, Mass., will be dedicated on Thursday, July 26th, 1866, at 2 P. M. Sermon by Rev. J. A. M. Chupman, of Boston. It is hoped that as many of the former pastors, and the friends of the church as can be present, will attend. There is to be a collation at the Town Hall, and generous preparations are to be made for entertalument. BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, July 11. POLAND CAMP MEETING will commence Aug. 27th. are reduced on the Grand Trunk and other Railroads.

Gorham, Me. J. COLBY. At market for the current week: Cattle, 1589; Sheep and Ambs, 6875; Swine, 2100; number of Western Cattle, 1160; Castern Cattle, 46; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 200; attle left over from last week, 165. PRICES. Beef Cattle-Extra, \$13.75 a \$14.50; first quality,

2.50 3 \$13.50; second quality, \$11.50 6 \$12.25; third qualit 10.75 # 211.50 D 100 lbs (the total weight of hides, tallow an Country Hides, 71 3 8c P B; Country Tallow, 81 8 9c P B. Lamb Skins, 50 g 65 cents each; Sheep Skins, 30 g 374c. Calf Skins, 25c. P h.

CAMP MEETING AT MACHIAS—By leave of Frovidence a camp meeting will be holden in East Mschins, near Jackson-ville, to commence Sept. 3d, 1866.
Also, at Ep.ing, in Columbia, Me., commencing Sept. 17th, on the old ground.
Dear brethren, let us rally from every charge, and strive to make this a year of jubilee indeed. We propose to hold a Centenary meeting at each place, on Thursday. Come, brethren and friends, to make a full consecration, and generous offering to God and the church.

S. H. BEALE. Calf Skins, 25c. P fb.

There was a good supply of Cattle from the West this week etter as a lot than those of last. Prices upon the best grade emain unchanged; but poorer qualities are selling a little etter than they did at last market. There is but a few Beeve GRAND TENT FAIR—The Ladies of the M. E. Society, Rockport, Mass., will hold a Fair (to raise funds towards building a new house of worsidp) commencing July 23d, and continuing through the week. The Fair will be hield in Yale's Medium Tent, 65 by 140. The tent will be pitched in a large field, near one of the beautiful beaches, close by extensive woods, and the celebrated grantite quarries of Rockport, and within five minutes' walk of the kit, and steambout landings. Parties desiring to spend a few days at the senside can be accommodated with tent lodgings, and with food from the Fair tables at reasonable prices. There will also be fine opportunities for boating and bathing. Arrangements are being made for excursions to the Fair from Boston, Lynn, Newburyport, etc. Appeals have been made to some of the churches for ald in furnishing the tables, to which generous responses have already been heard. Anything that will bring us an honest penny will be gratefully received. Fancy articles, foe Creams, Cape Ann Chowders, etc., will be on sale at reasonable prices, gambling, raffling, rift enterprices, etc., being ignored. Those who wish to contribute to the Fair can leave their gifts at J. P. Magee's, No. 5 Cornhill; or if more convenients and direct to Rev. J. A. AMES, Rockport, Mass. arded for sale to-day.

Stores—None at market with the exception of Working O

and Milch Cows.

Working Oren — Sales. Holders are asking from \$175 t \$150 per pair. There is but a few buyers in market, and but a little inquiry for Workers. The supply in market is small. Much Cows—Sales—Extra \$85 a \$125; Ordinary 50 - \$85. Store Cows \$35 @ \$50. Prices of Milch Cows deper gether upon the fancy of the purchaser. Trade is dull Sheep and Lambs—There is a good supply in market. We note sales of 88 Lambs at \$5.50, 126 at \$5.50, 118 at \$5.62, 116

at 4. 5. 6. 61 R 7c. W 1b. sale, 12c. W h: retail, 12 a 14c W h. Columbi County Spring Pigs 16 to 18c & B, wholesale; retail 16 to 200 Fat Hogs-1700 in market. Prices 11c V B.

RETAIL PRICE.

INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

PROVISIONS.
p Butter, best, 40 g
lst quality, 42 g
2d quality, 35 g NS. Sum. Squash, each, 40 g 50 Lettuce, w head, 42 g 46 Turnips, w peck, 35 g 49 leets, w peck, 0 g 30 "Bermuda, w h 14 g 35 Pickles, gal, 12 g 18 Marrow Squashes, w h, g 28 Hubbard do, 14 g 15 Renau, white, peck, 28 14th and 15th, 1895. The exercises will be substantially as notwes:

Preaching on Tuesday Evening, 14th, by Rev. L. D. Barrows, D.D.; Rev. H. A. Spencer, alternate.;

Preaching on Wednesday Evening, by Rev. E. Adams, P. E.;

Essay: Importance of Holiness in Promoting the Interests of

Methodism on this Centenary Year—Rev. H. A. Spencer;

Review of Landis on the Immortality of the Soul—Rev. M. T.

Cilley; Review of "Ecc. Homo"—Rev. Geo. W. Norrie;

Sketch of Sermon on Phil. II. 12.—Rev. Lewis Howard; Discussion: Is Morality without Piety of any Senefit to its Possessor or to Society? Aff., Rev. S. P. Heath; Neg., Rev. W. U.

Applebee; Sketch of Sermon on 1 Tim., vi. 12.—Rev. Hollis

Kendall; Sketch of Sermon on Ephesians vi. 20.—Rev. D. J.

Smith. Sailed,
Sanoked,
Sanoked,
Pork, fresh,
Sailed,
Hams, Boston,
Lard, best,
Val,
Calves, whole,
Spring Lamb, qr, 20 3 50
Mutton,
Sheep, whole,
Turkeys, b,
Caves, c,
Cave Kendall; Sketten or Sermon on Smith.

Other clerical brethren in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont are carnetly requested to be present furnished with sketches and essays on texts and subjects of their own selection.

In behalf of Executive Committee,
S. P. Heath. Board during the meeting, \$3.00. Uniter, or came, Breakfast, 40 cents, commencing Wednesday morning till the close, \$3.00.

All preachers having charges will be passed free over the Hartford, Providence, New London, Northern R.c. by applying to me, enclosing stamp. All others will be carried at half fare, and luggage free.

All persons wishing tent grounds or lumber for tent frames will also write me. No one will be allowed to cut any poles. All lumber will be furnished at cost; but I need to know what amount, length, size, &c., at least two weeks before the meeting. quart, "Pine Apples, ea, VEGETABLES.
a Peas, peck, g. 50
n. 4 Ppeck, g. 50
ragus, bunch, of 6
neith, peck, g. 7
neith, g. amount, length, size, &c., at least two treating.

Brethren will accommodate me by writing relative to grounds or passes early; and I cannot agree to furnish lumber not called for two weeks before the meeting.

GEO. W. Bernerer, Secretary of the Committee.

Willimantic, Conu., July 10.

Advertisements.

DUPEE, BECK & SAYLES, STOCK BROKELS and Dealers in nd Dealers in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
22 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
19

INTERESTING TO HOUSEKERPERS .- James Pyle, of New York, whose name, in connection with Saleratus and Soda, has long been a household word throughout the country, is now about to introduce in this market, his celebrated O. K. REV. JOHN HOWSON WRITES: "Your Oatarch
Troches are the best I ever used for diseases of the Head,
Throat and Lungs, and must, I think, supplant all others."
Sent to any address on receipt of price, 35 cents.
Apr 25 U E. B. HOPKINS, M.D., Provincetown, Mass. Soap, which has gained great fame among the washeswomen of the Empire City.

Advertisements.

PIANO STUDY AND PRACTICE IS MADE AT TRACTIVE by the System adopted in "Richardson's w Method." No long dry lessons, nor wearisome exerci but Sprightly Studies throughout, and Charming Melos for practice, at every step. No one who has used this k will ever use or recommend any other. It is all that can desired. Sold by all music dealers. Price \$3.75. Sent post di on receipt of price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Pubhers, 277 Washington Street.

SIX NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES. A few copies of the Minutes of the Six New England Conferences for 1856, are now ready. They are bound in one volume, as usual. Price 75 cts. net. Sent by mail for 85 cts.

James P. Mager.

July 18 2t JAMES P. Mager.

Scornhill, Boston.

A CARD TO AUTHORS. To writers of Sunday School books I offer a premium of Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for the best work in MS., adjudged to be suitaning in style, free from all denominational blas, and eminen ly evangelical in character and spirit ;-it should embrace no less than six thousand lines, of eight words to a line, (or vary but little from this standard,) and be written in a fair and legi-

The object of the publisher, in this announ ulate Authors, in our own country, to the highest standard of excellence; believing, as he does, that no broader or more inviting field of labor can be presented to Christian men and women, than is found in moulding the mind and morals of the routh of this country, through a Sunday School literature. As our population increases the demand for healthful reading will also increase. That the capabilities of our own people in this department of authorship, are fully equal to any demands that an be made upon them, no one can doubt, who has " kept up vith the times." Manuscripts should be addressed, "HENRY HOYT, No. 9 CORNHILL, BOSTON," and marked "Premium," on the corner of the cover, with a number, or letter of the alphabet, or char-

acter of some kind on the MS., as well as on the cover; an en elope, covering the name of the author, and having the sam number or letter, should accompany the MS. These will be placed in the hands of the Committee, and the envelope will ot be opened till the dec Manuscripts can be sent as above, till Oct. 20, when the offer will so longer remain open. HENRY HOYT.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PUBLISHER, NO. 9 CORNHILL, BOSTON, MASS Any newspaper calling attention to the above editorially, rill receive a copy of the work immediately on its publication,

COMMISSIONERS OF ALL THE STATES AND Territories, Notaries Public, and Counsellors at Law.
GEO. T. ANGELL & SAMUEL JENNISON,
Feb 21 1y 46 Washington Street. Boston oor, from high-born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER
APERIENT is a gentle and cooling Cathartic or Purgative medicine, in the form of a Powder, pleasant to take, and E HAN T'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER
PERIENT is a gentle and cooling Cathartic or Purgadicine, in the form of a Powder, pleasant to take, and
mended and used by the best Physicians in the couna most reliable and effectual remedy.

EFFERVESCENT
Cures Dyspepsia,
Cures Dyspepsia,
Cures Reartburn,
Cures Sick Headache,
SELTZER
Cures Indigestion,
Cures Costiveness,
Cures Piles,
APPELENT Cures Piles,

APERIENT

Cures Sour Stomach,

Cures Nervous Headach

Cures Liver Complaint,

A POWDER

Cures Blious Headache, Cures Rheumatic Complaints, Cures Jaundice, medicine for Females and Children whose It is a most efficier It is a most emetern incorein for remains the modifies a stomachs frequently reject ordinary purgative medicines. Read our pamphilet of testimonials, and as you value your life and health, lose not an hour in procuring a bottle of this most

July 4

OUT pain by the Nitrous Oxide Gas, Ether. and Chloroform. ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted on the VULCANITE BASE, GOLD and SILVER. Teeth filled with GOLD, TIN, SILVER, and all materials for preserving them in a healthy condition, Toothache cured without extracting. PLYOT TEETH inserted. BROKEN PLATES and teeth repaired, and all operations on the mouth performed in the best manner. TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH WASH and Toothache Aperient can be obtained at my office.

E. H. DANIELS,

19 TREMONT ROW, ROOM NO. 1.

April 18

19 Opposite Scollay's Building.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. Pro-SINGER SEWING MACHINES. The superior merits of the Machines manufactured by this Company for either FAMILY USE or MANUFACTURING PUI-roses, are so universally known and conceded, that an enu-meration of their relative excellences is deemed at this late lay, as wholly superfluous.

day, as wholly superfluous.

Recent and valuable improvements have, however, been added to the Singer Machines, rendering them still more perfect and reliable. The new lock-stitch FAMILY SEWING MACHINE which has been over two years in preparation is now for the first time offered to the public, and it is confidently presented as the NE PLUS ULTRA of family sewing machines, possessing all the DESIRABLE ATTRIBUTES and ATTACHMENTS so essential to a PERFECT MODERN SEWING MACHINE. Parties in want of a reliable machine, for any specialty, one that will not disappoint them, but will be found tine, for any ever ready and competent to do its work, should not fail to examine and test the Singer's Machines before purchasing other and inferior articles. Circulars and information furnished on application. Silk, Twist, Thread, Needles, Oil, &c., of the best quality always on hand.

Principal Offices-69 Hanover Street, Boston, 458 Broadway, New York. P. S.—This Company has to announce that they are now prepared to supply their customers with the most practical and perfect BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE in the world, and to warrant the same in every respect. Send for Circular. 3mos Apr 25 PHILIP A. BUTLER, Fresco Designer and

Halls, Private Residences, etc.

No. 31 JOY'S BUILDING, (81 Washington St.) Boston.

April 19

19 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP! By Saving and Using your Waste Grease. Buy One Box of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.'s

SAPONIFIER. OR CONCENTRATED LYE! It will make 19 POUNDS of excellent Hard Soap, or 25 GALLONS of the very best Soft Soap, for only about 35 CENTS. Directions on each box. For sale at all Drug and

Put one box of Saponifier into three gallons of water, (knock off the end, and let the box boil until it empties itself, then take out the box, add four and a half pounds of fat, and let it boil 2 hours and 10 minutes. Then add a small half pint of salt, and let it continue boiling 35 minutes longer, when you add half a gallon of hot water, and let it come to a boil. Pour a small tumblerful of cold water into a tub or box to wet it round the sides, then empty the soap in; to stand all night, and cut it in bars in the morning. It will be fit for use in a few weeks. Soft Soap.

Made in the same way, with the exception of adding fifteen allons of water and no salt. All you need is an iron kettle.

Feb 7 6ms

REV. J. D. KING, TAUNTON, MASS., SAYS Mr. N. P. Selee. Dear Sir.—The sample of SELEE'S
HAIR LIFE you left with us, was used out of personal respect
for you, as an old friend, without the least confidence on my
part, that it possessed any special value. But I am happy to
acknowledge, that less than two months' use of your Magical
Preparation, has restored my wife's hair, which was rapidly
turning gray; so that now, by occasional use, it appears fresh
and young as ever."

Jan 17

Jan 17 LEARNARD & HARTLEY, DEALERS IN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS and WINDOW SHADES.

Just received a large assortment of CANTON MATTINGS, AT THE OLD CARPET STAND, 3mos 136 Hanover and 78 & 80 Union Street. KYLE & BRIGGS, Auctioneers of Real and Per-

sonal Estates. Also, General Commission Agents.

Particular attention paid to Leasing and Letting iteal Estate

of Mortgages negotiated on reasonable terms. All Business entrusted to us will receive prompt attention. Best of eferences given.
N. B. Also, Agents for many of the best Fire, Life and Ac-9 STATE STREET, OFFICE 13. W. S. KYLE. June 13 HARTFORD, VT., JUNE 15th, 1863. Dr. Seth

Arnold, Woonsocket, R. I.

DEAR SIE:—Please forward to me another package of your Cough Killer. I have sold medicine for about twenty years, but never sold a medicine that gave so good satisfaction as Dr. Cough Killer.
M. E. CONE, White River Village, Vt. West Troy, N. Y., May 6th, 1864.

DR. SETH AENOLD. My Dear Sir:—I have used your Cough Killer in my practice, and find it good.

J. T. VAN ALSTYNE, M.D.

Hastings, upon Hudson, May 27th, 1864.

Dr. Seth Arnold:—Please send me six dozen more your Cough Killer. It is without boasting the best medicine ever sold for Coughs, Colds or Sore Throats. In every cas where it has been used, it gives relief at once.

THOMAS SMITH, Justice of the Peace. DR. SETH ARNOLD:—I have used more than fifty bottles of your Cough Killer; and hope it may remain as it is now, a long as it is made. I think it cannot be improved for public speakers.
Yours, Curris Kinnyr, Plastor of the 2d Baptist Church, East Lyme, Ct., July 28, 1859. Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church, East Lyme, Ct., July 28, 1859.

North Adams, Mass., Sept. 27, 1863.

Dr. Seth Arnold. Dear Sir:—My little boy was taken with the typhoid fever. All the medicine he took was your Indian Vegetable Sugar Coated Billious Pills. They cured him. Also a carpenter of this place was taken the same way. He took part of one box, and came out all right.

Your obedient, &c.,

This is to certify that for several years I have suffered much, with a severe nervous headache, never obtaining any permanent relief until I used Dr. Seth Arnold's Billous Pills, which cured me in a short time.

North Bedford, Mass., 1861.

For sale everywhere. Price only 25 cents.

For sale everywhere. Price only 25 cents. TO THE LADIES. THE "CIRAGE FRAN-CAIS," or "French Dressing," Is the most splendid article ever produced for the purpose for which it is designed. It restores Ladies' and Children's Boots and Sloces, which have become RED or RUSTY, and ROUGH by wearing, to a PERFECT and PERMANENT BLACK, at the same time giving them as much lustre as when new, leaving the leather

WET AND SOIL THE SKIRTS.
Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, &c., which have become
tarmished, are much improved by its use. For CARRIAGE
TOPS, FINE HARNESS, TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS,
BLACK KID GLOVES, &c., it is unequaled. FADED and
SHOP WORN GOODS are restored to their original color,
and will not again fade.
No family will be without this elegant and useful preparation when once acquainted with its merits.
B.F. BROWN & CO., Proprietors,
May 23 3mos Office, 11st Milk Street, Boston.

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING .-GEO. N. NOYES is located at 9 and 11 Washington 8t., of the firm of Corthell, Noyes & Co., three doors below J. P.
Magee's—where you can have your clothes made to order in the best style. Also, a large stock of fine ready made, all to be sold at a low price.

Advertisements.

PERFECTION is rarely attained, yet A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAF, FOR REMOVING
Grease, Point, Pitch and Varnish
Goods of Durable Colors, is shead of anything yet

discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleausing goods.

It is Delicately Perfumed,

* COUNTERFEITS of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on

Manufactured by the Proprieto A. B. W. BULLARD & CO., WORCESTER, MASS. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., BOSTON, MASS. For sale by all Druggists.

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PIANO INSTRUCTION FOR TEACHERS.—
Parties wishing to fit for teachers of the Piano for the coming autumn can be fully prepared in five or six months by MRS. J. B. PAGE'S method. Address, 240 Washington St. room No. 9, or at Mr. Ditson's Music Store. 3mos June 27 A GENTS WANTED, To canvass and sell by sub-THE LORD'S PRAYER PICTURE.

THE LORD'S PRAYER PICTURE.

This work cost the artist six years' labor. It is the most comprehensive, beautiful, grand and good gem of Christian art ever produced. It is strongly indorsed by the religious papers and most eminent divines. A liberal, l'aying Commission is allowed, and no other work offers so Good indocements to worthy Christian men. To avoid delay and insure reply, send testimonials, with statement of agency experience, if any. Dealers need not apply.

For particulars, address

L. COWLES, Publisher,

Se notice and full advertisement in paper of June 20th. See notice and full advertisement in paper of a PLEASE SHOW THIS TO YOUR FRIENDS. June 27 HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RE-

NEWER. Its effect is Miraculous.

The old, the young, the middle aged unite to praise MALUS VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will

o all we claim for it that we offer \$1,000 Reward

If the Sicilian Hair Renewer does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions. HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious prop

It is not a Dye, it strikes at the Roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter.

It will Restore Gray Hair to its Original Color. It will keep the Hair from falling out. It cleanses the scalp, and makes the Hair

Soft, Lustrous, and Silken. It is a splendid Hair-Dressing. No person, old or young hould fail to use it. It is recommended and used by the firs Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and If not sold by Druggists in your town, a trial bottle will be sent to you by Express, upon receipt of one dollar by mail-

Orders for Trial Bottles, must be add R. P. HALL & CO., PROPRIETORS, Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggtsts. 1y May 2 801d by all Druggtsts. THE CASKET OF SUNDAY SCHOOL MELO-

thus giving you an opportunity at once for testing its excel-

THE CASKET OF SUNDAY SCHOOL MELODIES, A TRUMPHART SUCCESS! 25,000 Already Sold!
The second edition enlarged by the addition of 16 pages of
New Music suitable for Anniversaries and Special Occasions
is decidedly the cheapest, best, and most popular Sunday
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page in the book contains a Gem which makes it the best.
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ASA HULL, Author and Publisher,
235 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia,
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PR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. The People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then c. ademn it. This medicine is warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Janndice in its worst forms, all Billious Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Headaches, Dizziness, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSEVS. VEGETABLE. PAIN EXTRACTOR. WAY-KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Diarrhæn, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps, and other similar complaints.

Prepared exclusively by DK. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass., and for saie by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., and M. S. BURR & CO., Boston.

19

THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having a cash capital of having a cash capha \$200,000,

and cash assets exceeding \$200,000, continue to insure against Hazards by Fire, on Merchandise, Furniture and other property; also on Buildings, for one or five years, not exceeding \$20,000 on one risk, at their office, No. 10 Old State House, Boston on one risk, at their office, No. 10 Old State Lavara,

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units the patient. Not affected by perspiration, can be used n bathing, easily adjusted, requires no straps. Recommended by the best physicians and surgeons. Thousands have been old in the last six years. Call and see. Pamphiete free. Address "New England Hard Rubber Trues Com-Pany," 13 School Street, Boston. April 26 EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. THE

HARD RUBBER TRUSS. Superior to all others.
Spring covered with Vulcanized Rubber. Does not rust,
hafe or smell. Light, clean, durable, comfortable. Helps, not

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM, Warranted to

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA, AND CHOLERA. IN NEW ENGLAND LAST YEAR. PRICE ONL. 25 cents.

PRICE ONL. 25 cents.

REV. BISHOF SOUTHGATE, REV. JAMES PORTER, D.D., of New York, and others recommend it. Keep a bottle on hand. Sold by all Druggists. GILMAN BROS., Proprietors, Boston.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIPE INSURANCE COM-PANY, (Office 39 State Street, Boston,) insure lives on the Mutual principle. Initial principle.
Accumulation—over \$3,600,000, and increasing—for benefit of sembers present and future.
The whole safely and advantageously invested.
The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.

The greatest risk taken on a life, \$20,000.

Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year from Dec. 1, 1863. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1863, amounted to 40 per cent. of premium paid in five years.

Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and the amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mall, if written for, post-paid.

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WM. W. MORLAND, Medical Examiner. \$1500 PER YEAR paid to Agents to introduce our new Sewing Machines. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me., or at Chicago, Ill. 3mos May 2 7-30° AND 5-20s. WM. B. MAY, Stock Broker, 9 STATE STREET, BOSTON. Governments, and other Stocks of all descriptions, bought and sold on commission.

May 2

SOME POLKS CAN'T SLEEP NIGHTS! GEO C. GOODWIN & CO., M. S. BURR & CO., AND WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, and DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Druggists, New York, Are now prepared to supply Hospitals, Physicians, and the trade, with the standard and invaluable remedy, DODD'S NERVINE.

This article surpasses all known preparations for the Cure of all forms of

NERVOUSNESS! It is rapidly superceding all preparations of Opium and Va-erian—the well known result of which is to produce Costive-tess and other serious difficulties—as it allays Irritation, Rest-cessees, and Spasms, and induces regular action of the bow-

less and secretive organs.

No preparation for Nervous Diseases ever sold so steadily, or met with such universal approval. For Fits, Sieeplessness, Loss of Energy, Peculiar Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and all the fearful mental and bodily symptoms that follow in the train of nervous diseases, Dodd's Nervine is the best remedy known to science. Sold by all Druggists \$1.00. H. B. STORER & CO., PROPHETOR April 25 ly 75 Fulton Street, New York.

WANTED. Ladios and Gentlemen to canvass every town in New singland for "Sisson's Magic Binder," which binds Letters, Bills, Papers, Sheet Music &c., instantaneously, and securely. Address REV. M. P. ALDEMAN, North Bridgewater, Mass.

\$150 PER MONTH! I want Agents in every county in the United States, in an entirely new business. Address H. B. BHAW, Alfred, Me. Smos May 2

Poetry.

THE THREE ENEMIES.

"Sweet, thou art pale."
"More pale to see Christ hung upon the cruel tree, And bore his Father's wrath for me." "Sweet, thou art sad." "Beneath a rod
More heavy, Christ for my sake trod
The wine-press of the wrath of God.

"Sweet, thou art weary."
"Not so Christ: Whose mighty love of me sufficed For Strength, Salvation, Encharist." "Sweet, thou art footsore."
"If I bleed. His feet have bled; yea, in my need His Heart once bled for mine indeed."

THE WORLD. "Sweet, thou art young."
"So He was young
Who for my sake in silence hung
Upon the Cross with Passion wrung." "Look, thou art fair."
"He was more fair

Than men, who deigned for me to wear A visage marred beyond compare." "And thou hast riches." Daily bread; All else is His; who living, dead, For me lacked where to lay His head." "And life is sweet."
"It was not so

To Him whose cup did overflow "Thou drinkest deep."
"When Christ would sup THE DEVIL.

He drained the dregs from out my cup; So how should I be lifted up?" "Thou shalt win glory."
"In the skies, Lord Jesus, cover up mine eyes Lest they should look on vanities. "Thou shalt have knowledge."
"Helpless dust!
In thee, O Lord, I put my trust;
Answer Thou for me, Wise and Just."

"And might." "Get thee behind me. Lord, Who hast redeemed and not abhorred My soul, O keep it by Thy Word."

Memoirs.

REV. J. W. H. AMES.

Jacob Worthen Hall Ames departed this life Tuesday, June 12th, 1866, aged 28 years. Several years of his youth were given to a seafaring He abandoned this calling when about eighteen years old, and returned to Newport, N. H. Here he was converted under the ministry o Rev. D. P. Leavitt. With his new spiritual birth, there seemed born, also a deep purpose to acquire an education; under the impulse, perhaps, of that mysterious spiritual suggestion that foretold his

He entered upon the work of educating himsel with the energy that has marked his whole career With no resources but his own hands, he com menced his preparatory course of study. He fitted for college at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, at Northfield, entered the Wesleyan University in 1860, and graduated at the head of his class at the end of four years.

During his college course he preached quite regularly, and doubtless overtasked himself with extra labors. But he felt obliged to do this in order to furnish himself with the means to carry on his studies. It is probable that the progres of the disease which terminated his life, was thus much hastened; and the development of wha were thought dangerous symptoms even as far back as his residence at Northfield, brought him to an early grave.

He took his first appointment from the New at Berlin. labored one year. He was then transferred to the New England Conference and stationed at Chelsea. to which place he was returned by the Conference in April, 1866. But his failing health compelled him to cease preaching at once. Much to the sorrow of his church he left them for a season to recruit his failing strength among his native hills, firm in the expectation of soon returning to them in health again. But he declined rapidly. Unconsciously to himself his disease gained upor him. In spite of the best medical attendance h grew worse, was brought to the residence of his wife's father, Dr. Mathison, of Middletown, Ct. and died there on the day after his arrival.

Bro. Ames was a young man of great earnes ness and energy. With the disease of which he died preying upon him for nearly the whole of his literary and ministerial career, he did the work of a well man. His public performances in college were always scholarly and able. As a preacher he showed marked ability. His sermons were full of thought, and attractively delivered. He had an enthusiasm and a fervor which showed not only an intense spirit but also a divine unction. Within the circle of his acquaintance he was greatly beloved. The delegations at his funeral from the charges where he had ministered, were a proof of how large a place he held in the hearts of his people. Especially did the members of hi church at Chelsea show great kindness and a high appreciation of his worth. On his departure to rest and regain his health, they advanced him his salary up to July, and at his death sent a delegation of the official board to attend his funeral.

In addition to his pastoral duties, he wrote sev eral lectures. These were widely delivered and highly commended.

His Christian life was marked with the same in tense characteristics that were exhibited in other respects. He was deeply devoted, and evidently walked with God. As a pastor he was peculiarly adapted to win the love of his people. He was a genial, enthusiastic, manly, Christian man.

Owing to the nature of his disease, no expres sions of triumph or victory were heard at his death. He sank away quietly, without a struggle. His funeral was largely attended at the M. E. Church in Middletown, by the citizens, with whom he was a favorite during his college course, and by the Faculty and students of the University. Rev. Dr. Cummings officiated, assisted by the pastor of the church. He was buried in the college cemetery.

For Zion's Herald. REV. WILLIAM H. STEVENS.

Rev. William Harrison Stevens died at the resi dence of his father, in Alna, Me., May 25th, 1866.

aged 19 years and 9 months. Bro. Stevens was lead to the Saviour some

three years since under the faithful labors of Rev. E. Davies. His call to the work of the ministry was early recognized by the church with which he became connected, and by himself. He at once commenced a course of preparatory study for its sacred obligations and demands, and as a student was making rapid progress, when he was suddenly seized, May 3d, with profuse hemorrhage of the lungs. He succeeded in reaching his home May 6th, when his trouble assumed the form of inflammation, involving both lungs, and baffling every effort of love and skill to save his young and valuable life.

Bro. Stevens was a young man of extraordi nary promise. From the beginning of his Christian life to its close, his devotion was uncommonly earnest and constant. There was no period in which he seemed to have declined from the fervor of his first love; but, on the other hand, the holy fire appeared to burn in his heart with an ever increasing and brightening flame. During the last three months of his life he professed to enjoy the blessing of perfect love. On this point his

dying testimony was very decided and clear. But a few hours previous to his death, he said. "I now feel that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanses me from all sin. Again he said, "I am resting fully

Christian, but it is sad that the most of them do not yet see it."

1866, two months and one day before it pleased the Saviour to call him from the ranks of the church militant to the fellowship of the church triumphant. They were months of great labor. He was doing extra work as a student, and yet preparing one or two sermons a week. His preaching was blessed of the Lord, and souls were converted. Early and late he toiled, devoting but tions. few hours to rest. He seemed urged on as if by a premonition that his time was short, and his hour at hand. His soul glowed with a wonderful energy that did not abate until the last hour. I have witnessed joy and triumph in the dying hour of other Christians, but have never seen a mind so perfectly collected and healthful in its action, clearly recognizing the solemn grandeur of the hour through which it was passing, yet so wonderfully composed and full of comfort. It seemed not so much like death as the visible dawning of a more glorious life. It was life in him, but on us who were beholding it shone as light. Bending over heart, his mother said, "Harrison, are you willing to go and leave your poor mother?" He gave

To his father he said, "I have come home to do the will of the Lord. If to live, live; if to die, die,"

her a look of great tenderness, and replied,

"Mother, I desire the will of the Lord to be

To a good sister watching by his bedside he had taken leave of his friends, he said, "Sister D., if there is no more work for me in this world, there is somewhere." She replied, "Yes, Harrison, I have no doubt that all the inhabitants of that better land have employment." Said he, "I haven't a doubt of it. The blessed Saviour will find something for me to do."

Still later, he said to the same friend in reference to the consecration he had made three months before: "I gave my all to God; my time, my talents, and even my life itself, if he required it for the good of his cause. I am all the Lord's. Jesus is mine, and I am his. His arms encircle me. I am accepted through his precious blood. I know in whom I have trusted. Bless the Lord. He then seemed to rest in this full assurance that all was well, and frequently burst forth in shouts of praise. His last words were, "I am

sweetly resting in Jesus." In the loss of this son Bro. Stevens and his wife are very deeply afflicted indeed. This is the seventh of their family they have been cailed upon to bury; and in the death of Harrison, as Dr. Torsey truly writes, they have lost a "noble son" and he a "model student." Will not a sympathizing church remember these afflicted parents and their remaining son and daughter at a throne

Sheepscot Bridge, July 5th.

Family Circle.

THE FOUNTAIN. Leaping and flashing From morn till night! Into the moonlight, Waving so flower-like, When the winds blow!

Into the starlight, Rushing in spray. Happy at midnight, appy by day!

Ever in motion,
Blithesome and cheery,
Still climbing heavenward, Still seeming best, Upward or downward lotion thy rest;

Full of a nature Nothing can tame. Changed every moment, Ever the same; Ceaseless aspiring,

Darkness or sunshine Glorious fountain! Let my heart be Fresh, changeful, constant, Upward like thee!

For Zion's Herald.

OLD LETTERS.

How often, when all is hushed in silence around is, do these treasured mementoes of the past appear as visions that come back from the world of happy childhood;" and, in our imagination, we are living in "days gone by "-days when these treasured relics came to us fresh from those whose signature is traced on the well filled sheet. We then in innocence received and returned such messages, without even dreaming that our happiness would be alloyed, or that a sigh of sadness would ever come from the stricken heart.

Several old letters now lie before me, the lines of which were penned by fingers that are now cold and still; for death's icy clasp snapped asunder that silken cord by which they were bound to earth. How I love to look over those lines: but (if I may so remark) the satisfaction is a painful one. I open one of those letters, written by a dear one who spoke with fond anticipation of She has since gone to her long and blissful home in heaven. I open another, which is yellow and time-worn. This was written by my early friend and schoolmate. She, too, has joined the ransomed ones on high. Another, written by one whose form lies beneath the

'golden sands" on a foreign shore. A huge pile of those messages styled "old let ters," is sacredly treasured, and an occasional visit made to them; and, as I peruse them, I can but feel thankful that such a wise invention was ever introduced for the comfort of the heart, and for the social and intellectual culture of mankind. By such a method of communication our mental culture is improved, our inquiring minds satisfied and our faith in each other strengthened.

Then we will preserve our letters; and when we shall have passed from these earthly scenes, some there may be who will love to strengthen their memory of us by perusing our "old letters.

Children.

For Zion's Herald.

REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY TO KEEP IT HOLY.

God does not often punish sin by immediate and errible judgments, if he did there would be no opportunity for repentance. Men take his name in vain and break the Sabbath, and God remains si lent. It is not because he takes no notice of the act or esteems it a trifling thing; but because h has appointed a day in which he will judge the world, and every sinful word and deed is recorded upon the pages of the books which will ther be opened, and out of which men will be judged.

But the well-being of man, both for this world and for the world to come, depends so much upon the preservation of the Sabbath as a day of rest and of worship, that God does sometimes, in a very signal manner, express his indignation against Sabbath breaking. The incident here related was witnessed by the person that told it to the writer. It occurred in the town of B-, in

Not far from the church that this person attended, was the residence of a gentleman whom we will call Mr. D—. He owned the most valua-

in Christ, and have been for the last three months, | ble farm in the town, and as compared with his and I have had no darkness or doubt." A few neighbors was considered to be rich. His house minutes later, referring to the same subject, he was a fine one, large and pleasantly situated upo said, "This full salvation is the privilege of every the village street. Mr. D-was an irreligiou man. He paid little respect to the Sabbath or to the house of God. In the warm months, he passed the hours of service with such company as

might be visiting him, on the veranda of his house, talking, laughing and smoking. The house and the company could be seen from the windows of the village church, and Mr. T- who related the fact, says, that often loud tones or shouts of laughter would be borne by the breeze to the ears of the worshipers during their devo-

On one Sabbath morning the minister preached upon God's regard for the day which he, by commandment, had set apart from labor and devoted to holy services, and, in the course of his sermon remarked that Sunday work would never, in the long run, prove to be profitable. The sermon was able, and awakened considerable conversation The statement made by the minister came to the ears of Mr. D-, and he was much excited by

it. "To show you," said he to his neighbors, who were talking with him, "that the minister does not know what he is preaching about, I will do this: There is my large field near my house, that him with swimming eyes and an almost breaking I will put down this fall to wheat; I know its quality well enough, and the seed that I will put into it and the work that I will put on it, to say that I will have next summer the largest crop of wheat ever raised in town from the same number of acres, and all the labor upon it shall be done upon the Sabbath. We will then see if something ca not be made out of Sunday work."

Mr. D- was true to his word. The land wa oloughed and prepared for seed upon the Sabbath t was sowed also on the Sabbath, and cultivate while the people of God where at worship. The ounds of labor mingled at times with the holy ongs of the sanctuary. In the spring, no sight could be more beautiful than the rich green of the young wheat; and there was every promise that he boast of Mr. D- would be realized. No blight fell upon the field. The heads of the whea illed out until they bowed down the stocks with their golden grains. The field attracted the at tion of every passer by. The hour of harves came, and the call of the reapers to each other

proke the quiet of the village Sabbath. The sheafs remained standing in heaps until the succeeding Sabbath, and then were gathered into the barn. Mr. D- was exultant. There had never been such a crop raised in town as far back as the memory of the old people extended. The Sabbath for the threshing and measuring the

rain was fixed upon. Mr. T -- says the day opened with an uncon nonly beautiful morning. There was not a cloud to be seen in the heavens. The services of God's nouse were unusually impressive to all. An un common solemnity rested upon the congregation In the course of the afternoon sermon, so sudden y as to surprise every one, dark clouds gathered above them, and one of the most fearful thunde torms he ever witnessed broke over them. In a few moments the thunder became so terrible and the lightning so incessant, that the minister said reverently, "I will sit down and let God himsel speak to the congregation." The solemnity at this time was overwhelming. Just at this mo ment there came a fearful blaze of light filling the whole church. The first and general impressiwas, that the bolt had struck the meeting-house and that it was on fire. The congregation ro upon their feet. With this awful explosion the clouds seemed rent asunder, and in a few mo ments the sun was smiling upon them. But the large barn, crowded with wheat, where the work men were engaged in threshing, and not far from the church, was seen to be in flames. The neigh bors hastened to offer their services. It was only by constant and severe exertions that the hand

For Zion's Herald.

some house and its valuable furniture was saved

but the barn, with its heavy crops, before the

heap of cinders and ashes. Thus was the minis-

ter's word fully justified, that Sunday work in the

long run was not profitable. If man does not re-

member the day to keep it holy, God does!

ames finished their appoir

A LITTLE GIRL'S OPINION OF KINDNESS.

If every one were kind, how happy we all might be: then there would be no more kicks, and cuffs or cutting remarks. When we see the little ones crying, do we speak kindly, and not leave them till the smiles play around their lips? I fear we often say, "Go and tell the teacher what it is that makes you cry," and go on with our play. As a general thing the older ones do not care for the feelings of the younger ones, but would rather make calls, go to walk, receive company, or read a new book leaving the little ones to care for themselves How pleased they would be if their brothers o sisters would speak kindly to them, and not say "Get out of my way," every time they come near them. A little song I have known ever since was six years old, says:

"Little deeds of kindness, Make our earth an eden Like the heaven above.'

How true that is, you may say. "Why don you make it a rule to be always kind?" I own I am far from being as kind as I ought, but I mean to try; and if I try hard I shall succeed.

We do not think when we speak an unkind wor how deep it wounds the tender-hearted, nor do we know how many bitter tears have been shed over some thoughtless word, which escaped us when in anger. Not till we ourselves have had our feelings hurt by some unkind remark, do we know how pity others; then how we wish we had never said an unkind word, and think we will never again But how soon is the promise broken, and how soon forgotten. LIZZIE.

BREAD AND MILK. The incident I am about to relate I received

The incident I am about to relate I received from the lips of the principal actor when he was a venerable and most interesting gentleman. It is a story of his wayward boyhood, which he loved to tell because it reflected honor on a mother whom he delighted to honor.

One morning Johnny (for that was his real name) came to the breakfast table and boldly said he would not eat bread and milk that morning.

"Very well, Johnny," answered his mother

"Very well, Johnny," answered his mother, quietly and without raising her voice, "I'll set it on this high shelf. You can run off to school."

This run consisted of a long piece of road and then a long tramp through a wood, which gave Johnny ample time to call up all his spunk and to strengthen his determination not to give in.

Accordingly, on his return he was all ready to assert the dignity of boyhood, and when he drew up to the table and saw the bowl of bread and milk set before him, he felt nerved to any desper. milk set before him, he felt nerved to any desper-ate course, and decided to die rather than eat it. "Very well, Johnny," was the mother's calm remark. "I'll set it on the high shelf till you want it," and a decided wave of her hand sent him from the table, and in due time he was bidden by an authority which he could not resist, to run off to

school.

That run was not so spirited as the morning run had been. He felt "dreadful hollow," and had no relish for his usual sport of pretending to be chased by a bear, climbing, in fancied terror, a tree, running out on its horizontal branches and dropping to the ground, only to gain another tree and accomplish the same feat of dexterity.

On the contrary, he felt a little like giving up,

On the contrary, he felt a little like giving up, as he knew his mother never would, and admitted to himself that he should be glad of that bowl of oread and milk, and when he came dragging home at night and the bowl was lifted down from the high shelf without a word of threatening or re-proach, he pretty well understood the force of

alm and persistent authority.

Feeling well assured that he would nover eat mything else untill he had swallowed that oft esented and oft refused bread and milk, he just ok it as quietly as it was offered and ate it. And after that he said he never set up his and defiance of his mother's. I saw the tears

MUSTN'T ALWAYS TAKE PEOPLE AT THEIR

"O that I were dead," cried the Bullfinch I don't wonder at it, I'm sure, dear," sai the Cat sitting with her eyes fixed on the cage.
"To be penned up here from day to day, while all my friends are rejoicing in the sweet sunny sky and the flowers," said the Bullfinch.

'How distressing," said the Cat with much feel ing.
"And just to be allowed now and then for a few

minutes to try my wing, by a mgnt round room."
"Mere mockery! a cruel insult, I call that," said

the Cat.

"And as to singing, how can I sing?"

"How, indeed," said the Cat.

"This piping song that I have been drilled into not a note of it comes from my heart." "I never could bear anything that didn't from the heart," said the Cat demurely. "O that I were dead," said the Bullfinch.

"Its what your very best friends wish for you, dear," said the Cat, "and as the door of your cage little ajar, I see you have only to come ou "And what?" asked the Bullfinch.

"And what?" asked the Bullmen.
"Why, dearest, I would, however painful to
my feelings, soon put you out of your misery,"
said the Cat, preparing to spring; upon which the
Bullfinch set up a scream of such terror that his Bullfinch set up a scream of such terror that his mistress flew into the room, and puss was glad to escape down stairs.—The Leisure Hour.

For Zion's Herald. ENIGMAS.

I am composed of 47 letters My 23, 38, 33, 22, 8, 14 was the name of one of th pillars before Solomon's temple.

5, 12, 43, 20, 14 is a musical spoken of in the Bible. My 2, 26, 31, 46, 7 is a tree spoken of in Revels

My 6, 31, 14, 19, 15, 16, 3 is a liquid mentioned Proverbs. My 16, 33, 41, 31, 9, 22 was a king of Gath

My 23, 47, 17, 29, 24 was the grandson of 34, 28 My 10, 25, 4, 40 was the subject of a parable. My 8, 44, 25 is a Bible name.

My 1, 31, 34, 32, 21 shall be 26, 45, 39, 40. My 32, 4, 38, 30 is to kill. My 18, 36, 35 are the first three letters the books of the Old Testament.

My 37, 42 is a word found in the last chapter of Matthew. My 13, 27 are vowels My whole is part of a verse in the Old Testa-

ment.

Kennebunk, Me. ANSWER TO ENIGMA NO. 29. " Nebuchadnezzar."

Biographical.

23d, aged 28 years. Sister S. was received on pro-bation by Rev. D. Atkins, was a woman of excellent character, a dutiful and affectionate wife, a help-meet indeed; and in view of her departure was, as we learn from one who knew her best, perfectly resigned, feeling that the Lord owned and would

NATHAN R. STEBBINS died in Swansea, Mass. May 29th, aged 33 years. This excellent brother was converted in the winter of 1857, at Rye, N. H., while the writer was stationed there. He wa faithful in health, patient in suffering, and victor ous in dying. Few young men have exhibited such a variety of Christian graces combined with such consistency of deportment. His well known love for the beautiful in nature and art has now found new objects to admire, and ample means for devel-opment. John W. Adams. pment. E. Canaan, N. H.

JACKSON NEWELL died suddenly, in East Shelburn, March 26th, aged 68 years. Bro. Newell was for more than thirty years a merchant in Jamaica and Wardsboro', Vt. Uniformly courteous, of a gentle and quiet spirit, the most unbending yet childlike integrity, he won the confidence and affection of all classes and ages. For thirty years he of the Methodist Church in Ward boro,' and for more than half the time a class lead er. A Methodist in theory, he was one also in prac Deeply interested in all that appertained t the church, he gave liberally and labored hard, pre-ferring her prosperity above his chief joy. A pio-neer in the temperance and anti-slavery reforms, he gave his voice and vote against rum and slavery when it cost something to be singular in these regards. If he had a fault it was in that he put too much faith in men. Incapable of duplicity, he knew not how to provide for it in others. His unstained, unmarred memory is blessed. He leaves two children, a daughter (Mrs. Rev. J. S. Barrows and a son in Vermont. The children, the church and the community were each and all happy in hav ing, so many years, such a father and member.

JOHN RICHARDSON died in North Pittston, Me June 7th, aged 73 years. He died as he lived, a firm believer in Christ. His mind was bright and happy in his dying hours. When during his sufferngs the family would say to him, "Poor father, he answered, "No," I am rich." His companio and others felt that the glory of God was greatly manifested in Bro. Richardson as he was departing o be with Christ.

OLIVE D. PALMER, widow of Rev. Moses Palmer, formerly of the New England Conference, died at Wilbraham, of a lingering consumption, June 8th. During her long illness she exemplified the excellence of religion by her uniform faith and patience. She was converted to God in early life, and was ever after a humble and faithful follower and was ever after a humble and faithful followe of the blessed Saviour. Few more exemplary Christians or worthy women have lived in our fallen world. Her end was peaceful, and her memory is blessed.

H. P. SATCHWELL.

JOHN BURNHAM, late of Hudson, Mass., died JOHN BURNHAM, late of Hudson, Mass., died June 5th, aged 78 years. Father Burnham was a worthy member of the M. E. Church for nearly fifty years. He was a great lover of the doctrines and usages of our church, and always at his post in the public and private means of grace. Just before his death he said to the writer, "the darkness and clouds are all this side the stream, beyond all is clouds are all this side the stream; beyond all i bright; glory, glory, glory!" His end was peace

MRS. ALFREDA KEITH, wife of Mr. Charles Keith died in East Livermore, June 10th, of consumption in the 39th year of her age. Sister Keith had fo fifteen years been an acceptable member of ou church, and when death came it found her ready and triumphing over her last foe. Fayette, July 5th. CHAS. ANDREWS

CAPT. JABEZ PHINNEY, father of Dr. E. O. Phin ney, departed this life, Feb. 27th, 1866, on his 89th birth day. His esteemed and venerated consort, for more than threescore years, preceded him to the home of the blessed, only a few months. He had followed the sea the greater part of his life, and was consequently less identified with the enterprises of the church at home. than some others. But he has left to his seven children—two having gone to glory before him, and all members of the M. E. Church—the legacy of an untarnished name, for industry, frugality and integrity. He expresser to me, a few weeks previous to his death, his sens-of unworthiness, and at the same time his hope in the Saviour whose grace and promise were his sup

SILAS PERRY, another of the fathers in our Zion and brother-in-law of Capt. Phinney, died after entering his 77th year. He has left a pleasant record, having filled for many years the offices of leader, steward, exhorter and local preacher. "The memory of the just is blessed." The funerals of both the above were attended the same day, and the following Schhalt he mitter attended to leave the same day. lowing Sabbath the writer attempt

ARTHUR PERRY, brother of Silas, more than fifty-eight years a member of the M. E. Church, after months of extreme suffering, which he endured with Christian patience, died in Hebronville, June 7th, in the 83d year of his age. His name in this community "is as ointment poured forth." Humble, exemplary, devout, he exemplified his religion to the last. He united with the church in this place in 1808. to the last. He united with the church in the place in 1808. About ten years since he removed to Seekonk, now Hebronville, to reside with hi-son. Four children survive him, all members of the church, and cherishing the blessed hope of re union in heaven.

J. B. HUSTED. ument, July 3d.

FRANKLIN GILLMAN, M.D., died in Worcest Franklin Gillman, M.D., died in Worcester, May 7th, aged 60 years. He had been a member and ardent lover of the Methodist Church about twenty-five years, during which time he had become intimate with many of our members. The means of grace were his delight, but professional duties and feeble health often deprived him of them. He had a heart to give to the church as well as to receive from her, and left all his property not needed by his family, to aid in educating young men for the ministry. His last sickness was one of great suffering, and great victory. After having careaully viewed all his weaknesses, and calculated all

It is such mothers whom their sons delight to oner.—Sunday School Times.

IUSTN'T ALWAYS TAKE PEOPLE AT THEIR WORD.

"O that I were dead." cried the Bullingh.

SUSAN B. TAYLOR died in Taunton, June 28th aged 72 years. She was converted to God in Win-chester, N. H., in 1820, and for forty-six years was a devoted soldier of the cross. Her house was al-ways a home for the itinerant, and her influence ways a home for the itinerant, and her innuence though quiet was powerful, especially with the young. She possessed a cheerful, sunny disposition, and often sang our spiritual hymns, even in her advanced years. Her end was peace.

J. H. M.

HANNAH KENNEY died in Pittston, Me., Jun 6th, aged 96 years. She experienced religion when 27 years old, and spent the remaining sixty-nine years of her days in the service of God, and dled in the Lord, and therefore is blessed from henceforth. the Lord, and therefore is blessed from heterorus Her neighbors as well as relatives speak highly o her life, and manifest much sorrow in parting with such a good old lady and friend. She loved the people of God, and took great pains to meet with them in prayer and class meetings. P. ROWELL.

Business Hotices.

heria and all Throat troubles.

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Restorer is not one of the humbugs of the day, but is perfectly reliable, rapidly changing the hair to its natural color, an leaving it soft and glossy. It contains no Lead or Sulphus both of which are so injurious to the brain and eyes. Try but once, and you will use no other. Price One Dollar WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington Street, Boston, General

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July 11.

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it from gray to its original color in three weeks; preventing the hair from falling; is the best article for dressing the hai diseases of the scalp; is delightfully perfumed, cures baldne and will not stain the skin; is a perfect Restorer and Dressi Combined. No other preparation for the hair contains Pesta-chio Nut Oil. Sold by all Druggists. G. C. Goodwin & Co., Rust Bros. & Bird, Reed, Cutler & Co., Agents, Boston, Mass. ORRIN SKINNER & Co., Sole Proprie

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Advertisements.

REMOVAL. WILLIAM MULIAN, Watchma ker, has removed from Court Avenue to No. 32 Winter Street, opposite Chandler & Co.'s. Watches Repaired and for Sale. 3mos July 11

THE NEW MELODEON. By Rev. J. W. Dad THE NEW MELODEON. By Rev. J. W. Dadmun.
Probably no hymn and tune book, for vestry use, has had so wide a circulation as the MELODEON. Besides the very large sale it has had in the United States, over seven thousand copies have been sold in Australia, where the Rev. Wm. Taylor has been laboring for nearly two years in the revival work. On going out there he adopted it as the best singing book for promoting a revival of religion. But as it is over six years simply the seven and the seven and the seven when the seven we have thought it best to issue a new book under the title Thie New MELODEON, retaining all the popular melodies of the old, and adding over seventy pages of new music. If you want the neatest, best bound book in the market, and the latest revival hymns and tunes, be sure and get The New MELODEON. It contains 192 pages and 400 hymns and tunes.

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July 11

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LY COMBINED.

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During the proposition, as here and overcome opposition, as here and overcome opposition, as here are too quick," while other are too quick," while other here are too quick, and the last here are to Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while other heir permanence, and think that diseases can only be the "slow, recuperative process of Nature."

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and Rheumatic Fains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce.

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And all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

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